



**CITY & COUNTY BOROUGH OF BATH**

# **REPORT**

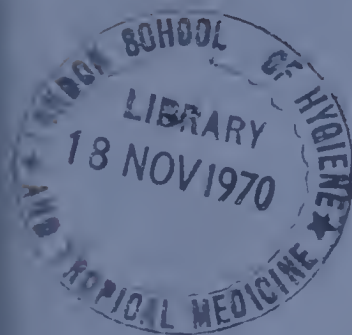
**ON**

**PUBLIC  
HEALTH**

**AND**

**SCHOOL  
HEALTH  
SERVICES**

**1969**







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SERVICES

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# CITY OF BATH

**December, 1969**

*Mayor:* Councillor Alexander Stewart Polson

## **FAMILY SERVICES COMMITTEE**

*Chairman:* Alderman S. A. Smith

Alderman T. Jones; Councillors—Mrs. L. Ashman, Mrs. K. M. Coates, T. J. Cornish, P. W. Fussell, P. S. Gees, Mrs. M. M. Grosvenor, Mrs. A. E. M. Hanna, F. W. Hobbs, G. P. Mower, R. Padfield, G. L. Plumbridge, R. W. Stevens

*Co-opted Members:*

Mrs. M. W. Horsell, Mr. C. J. Sparrow, Mrs. M. J. Whimster, Mrs. M. B. White, Mr. E. Wilkey

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## **ESTATES COMMITTEE**

*Chairman:* Councillor Mrs. A. E. M. Hanna

Alderman J. C. McCloskey; Councillors—M. Affleck, Mrs. L. Ashman, K. A. Dawes, Miss C. M. Edmunds, P. S. Gees, Mrs. M. M. Grosvenor, B. J. Hamlen, A. C. Hanham, F. W. Hobbs, Major J. G. Lyons, R. C. Rosewarn, G. A. Ruff, R. W. Stevens

TO HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR, THE ALDERMEN AND  
COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF BATH

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In 1969, Bath's habitually low birth rate, 80% of the national average, was offset by a death rate 16% below, and an unprecedentedly favourable experience at the other extreme of life, where the infant loss was 17% below the average for England and Wales. This augers well for the recently much improved co-ordination between the three branches of the Maternity Service.

Influenza and Infective Jaundice were the main features of the infectious disease picture. The latter had one of its rare epidemic years, but, fortunately, the majority of cases were mild.

From the staff point of view, the important aspects were the further successful development of attachment of both Home Nurses and Health Visitors to family doctors, (this process has since been substantially completed), and the further decline in Home Help staff in the face of increased demand.

After many years of frustrating delays, the purpose-built junior training centre—Lime Grove School—was opened. The close consultation between staff and architects throughout the planning stages has resulted in unanimous approval from all visitors up to Departmental level.

Fluoridation of the Council's water supply was agreed in principle, but implementation will be delayed both by financial restrictions, and by the contrary decisions of neighbouring Local Health Authorities which share Bath's supply.

I have to thank the members of the Council and in particular of the Family Services Committee, with their co-opted colleagues, for their unfailing consideration and encouragement; for the wholehearted and efficient efforts of all the Public Health and Welfare Department staff; the Chief Officers and Staff of the other Departments for their courtesy and co-operation; and the general practitioners, hospital staffs, voluntary bodies, and the Press, on all of whose collaboration the Public Health Department relies so heavily for its effective functioning.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Yours faithfully,

R. M. ROSS

*Medical Officer of Health and  
Principal School Medical Officer*



## SECTION A.

### Vital Statistics:

Both Bath's birth rate (20%) and death rate (16%) were considerably below the national average. The infant death rate was 15 per 1,000 live births compared with 18 nationally, and the Perinatal Mortality (stillbirths plus deaths in first week), was 20, as against 23 per 1,000.

## SECTION B.

### PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES—NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1946

#### CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

##### Expectant Mothers—Ante-Natal Care:

In 1969 93.5 per cent of confinements took place in hospital. Only the ready co-operation of the Royal United Hospital and General Practitioners in allowing domiciliary midwives to accompany their patients into the G.P. Maternity Unit made the domiciliary service viable. Dr. Blake, of this Department, conducts one of the ante-natal clinics at St. Martin's Hospital. Some 54 places per month are available to General Practitioners at the Royal United Hospital. These arrangements, and the low proportion of domiciliary births, account for the relatively small attendance at the Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinic at Rivers Street. By arrangement with the hospital departments concerned, blood examinations and chest X-rays are available to the patients attending. Midwives supply reports on the home circumstances of applicants when so requested by hospitals. The Local Authority's Relaxation Clinic, under the supervision of a Physiotherapist, attracts a wider group, as many General Practitioners appreciate the value of this supplement to their own ante-natal care.

Post Natal examinations of midwives' booked cases are carried out at the same sessions.

Attendances were as follows. Figures in brackets are those for 1968.

##### Ante and Post Natal Clinic:

Number of sessions	49	(44)
Patients:		
Ante-natal	12	(15)
Post-natal	2	(4)
Total Attendances	74	(84)

##### Relaxation Clinic:

Number of sessions	95	(157)
Number attending	192	(223)
Total attendances	1,335	(1,887)

##### Notification of Congenital Malformations:

At the request of the Ministry of Health, midwives are obliged to notify all infants showing abnormalities at birth. Such notification is necessarily incomplete since a significant proportion of defects do not become evident for months or even years. As against this, anxiety not to miss anything of consequence leads sometimes to the notification of



marginal or doubtful cases. As the great majority of handicapped infants are born in hospital, the Paediatricians have very helpfully agreed to check such notifications, which are followed up by the Superintendent Health Visitor on discharge from hospital. In all, 23 of the 1,082 live and stillbirths in 1969 were notified. The main types of defect were: of the central nervous system, 7; of the limbs, 6; alimentary system, 5; Eye and Ear defects, 2. Four cases had other deformities as well.

## MIDWIFERY

There were 1,067 live births in 1969, 34 fewer than in the previous year. This represented a net Birth rate of 13.1 per 1,000 population. In England and Wales the rate was 16.3. Only 6.4% of births occurred at home.

Miss D. S. Norman, Chief Nursing Officer, reports:

"The number of home confinements declined again this year, following the national pattern. The number of mothers discharged from hospital a few days after delivery has increased correspondingly.

In February 1969, a scheme was started whereby the midwives took their patients into the Royal United Hospital; delivered them; and a short while later, after consultation with the family doctor, the patients were discharged home, to be nursed by her district midwife. Unfortunately the Central Midwives Board will not accept this type of delivery for the training of pupil midwives.

During the year, seven Pupil Midwives from St. Martin's Hospital undertook their district training. It is sometimes difficult to provide the six home deliveries needed for the training of the Pupil Midwives now that the trend is towards a 100% hospital confinement rate. I would like to thank the General Practitioners, Family Planning Association and the Heads of Departments of the Local Authority who help us with this training.

Miss I. A. Trueman was successful in Part I of the Midwife Teacher Diploma examination, and will take Part II early in the new year. Mrs. M. G. Davis left on 31.7.69, and was replaced in the Combe Down area by Mrs. A. Y. Seckley. Mrs. G. Flint took up her appointment as a part-time midwife on 14.4.69.

*Parentcraft Classes* are held weekly in conjunction with the Relaxation Classes, and are well attended by the expectant mothers and fathers.

*Bath Maternity Society* continues to help our needy expectant and nursing mothers, and we are most grateful to them for this.

*Relaxation Classes* for expectant mothers are held at Rivers Street twice weekly, where the instruction is given by Mrs. H. Underhay, M.R.S.P. 232 women made 1,575 attendances.

*Ante-Natal Clinics* held weekly at Rivers Street are poorly attended as St. Martin's Hospital now has a well established ante-natal clinic, and more family doctors are undertaking the care of expectant mothers.

*Cervical Cytology Clinic* continues to be run in conjunction with the ante-natal clinic at Rivers Street. In spite of national and local publicity campaigns the number of women availing themselves of this simple test remains disappointing. An appointment system is in operation cutting waiting time to a bare minimum. In the Autumn six firms employing a good number of women were visited by the Local Authority team, and 334 tests were made.

*The British Red Cross Society* members help at the evening Cervical Cytology Clinic, which we very much appreciate, and we have come to rely upon this voluntary service”.

The Council’s responsibilities towards unmarried mothers continued to be discharged, on an agency basis, by the Bath and Keynsham Area Committee of the Somerset Churches Family Welfare Association. Financial assistance was given in nine cases.

During 1969, 47 Midwives notified their intention to practise in the City, of whom 39 were on the staff of the Hospital Management Committee, 7 employed by the Local Authority, and one privately engaged. Seventeen midwives attended forty or more cases each, and fourteen less than ten each. The number of births (including stillbirths) attended by all midwives was 2,036, as compared with 1,936 in 1968.

The following table gives the place of confinement of the registered live births in Bath.

		<i>Royal United and Forbes Fraser Hospitals</i>	<i>St. Martin's Hospital</i>	<i>Private Houses</i>
Bath mothers	...	446	518	66
Non-residents	...	317	621	—
		763	1139	66

PERCENTAGE:				
Bath mothers	...	43.3 % (47.7%)	50.2 % (42.5%)	6.4 % (9.8%)

(Figures for 1968 are shown in brackets)

## HEALTH VISITING

Miss S. E. Jones, Superintendent Health Visitor, reports as follows:

“During the year there was a small welcome addition to the attachment of Health Visitors to General Practitioners with two more practices being involved in the scheme. These and the original attachments demonstrate the value of such attachment schemes in increased co-operation between the two services and enhanced value to the public served by both.

Meanwhile, all Health Visitors and also School Nurses have maintained the service to families at home, at clinics and at schools. The number of Child Minders and Play Groups in the City continues to rise and the younger children of the City find through them valuable opportunity for social experience and for learning through play under the devoted care of helpers at these groups. All Child Minders and Play Groups are initially visited and inspected before registration and receive regular supervisory visits once registered. This gives a close, friendly link between the groups and the Public Health Department which is of value to both. Twenty-four registered premises, providing accommodation for 585 children, and seventeen Child Minders, caring for 148 children, were on the register at the end of the year.

Health Education work continues at home, in clinics and in schools, and during the year efforts have been made to encourage attendance at Cervical Cytology Clinics and to reach a high standard of immunisation among the child population.

The two Field Work Instructors, Mrs. Ayling and Miss Fry, supervise the practical training of two students each from the Bristol Health Visitor Training Course and all Health Visitors share in giving to students from other disciplines some insight into the work of the Health Visitor.

## Child Welfare Centres

Attendances (14,577) at the Centres continue to be good and the Medical Officers and Health Visitors co-operate in giving support and advice to mothers who attend with children. Regular medical checks are carried out. Protection is offered against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, Measles and Smallpox. Educational work carried on in the clinics proves popular with mothers. Clubs are run in addition to the normal clinic sessions. Our voluntary helpers continue to provide their valuable service in giving to mothers and children a warm welcome and friendly atmosphere.

### CHILD WELFARE CENTRES—ATTENDANCES

<i>Clinic</i>	<i>Sessions</i>	<i>Seen by Doctor</i>	<i>Not seen by Doctor</i>
Blue Coat House ... ..	102	978	1,561
Walcot ... ..	52	351	340
Oldfield Park ... ..	52	671	1,650
Southdown ... ..	50	498	729
Odd Down ... ..	51	574	1,163
Weston ... ..	50	713	810
Twerton ... ..	50	556	525
St. Saviour's ... ..	101	996	1,405
Combe Down ... ..	50	363	694
Total ...	558	5,700	8,877

(In 1968 there were 5,600 consultations and 8,611 other attendances.)

## Dental Care:

The small number of young children (15) and one expectant mother attending the Council's clinic reflect Bath's relatively lavish provision of private dentists. Every effort is made both at the Ante-Natal and Child Welfare Clinics to impress the need for dental care, and similar dental education is carried out by the Health Visitors and Midwives in the homes.

As appropriate, expectant mothers and young children are referred to the School Dental Service by Midwives, the Ante-Natal Clinic and by Health Visitors. Two dentists work in well-equipped surgeries. One-eleventh of the time of one dentist is given to the Health Authority.

The Dental Clinic has its own X-ray apparatus and dentures are made by arrangement with a private technician.

## Orthopaedic Treatment:

By arrangement with the Bath Hospital Management Committee, regular sessions are held by Orthopaedic Surgeons in the Public Health Department, with weekly sessions by the After-Care Sister for physiotherapy recommended by the Surgeon. Patients are referred for Hot Pool Treatment to the City Bathing Establishment. During the year, 172 children under school age, including 62 new cases, made 173 attendances at the Surgeon's, and 223 at the After-Care Sister's Clinics. Twenty-four children made 81 attendances at Physiotherapy Clinics.

## Eye Treatment:

Nine children under school age made 12 attendances at the Eye Clinic held at the Bath Eye Infirmary.



### **Family Planning Association:**

Mr. H. M. J. Underhay, Organising Secretary of the Bath Branch, reports that 1,304 women attended the Bath Clinic during 1969, of which number 89 had been referred by General Practitioners and officers of the City Council for medical and social reasons, the cost being met by the Local Authority. About 70% of those seen come from the area of this Authority.

The Family Services Committee agreed in principle to widen the support it has given to certain special, social cases, but, like many other Local Authorities, felt that the prevailing financial situation prevented it, in the mean-time, from implementing this financially. The increasing popularity of this service, in which, in effect, the Family Planning Association acts as an Agent of the Local Authority, necessitated a continuing increase in sessions, for which the Council provides accommodation etc. free of charge. By the end of the year these amounted to 15 per month.

In addition to family planning advice, 694 cervical smear tests were taken at the clinic.

### **Day Nursery:**

The accommodation at the Riverside Day Nursery (55 places) was fully used during the year. The daily average attendance was 41 and there were 58 children on the register at the end of the year.

Priority is given to children, (a) from homes where the mother is compelled to work because she is unmarried, or because of the death of the father, or separation of the parents; (b) where home conditions are unhealthy or unsuitable; (c) where the mother is in essential employment; or, (d) on medical grounds where attendance is necessary or highly desirable for the child's physical or mental health and normal development. Every application is considered by a Medical Officer, Dr. Mack, who visits the Nursery weekly and periodically examines all the children attending.

The Nursery is approved for student training, and at the end of the year, 10 students were being trained for the Nursery Nurse's Certificate. These students spend a proportion of their time in theoretical training at the Bristol Nursery Nurses' Training College, and have practical training at the Nursery.

### **Residential Nurseries:**

Residential Nursery provision is made by the Children's Committee in one of that Committee's homes. The Church of England Children's Society also have residential homes at Savile House, Bath, and at Sunnyside, Box.

Our Medical Officers carry out the necessary medical examinations on admission and discharge, and periodically while the child is in the Children's Committee Homes. General Medical advice is always available on her regular visits from Dr. Mack. Any child requiring treatment at any time comes under the care of the general practitioner attached to that home.

## **HOME NURSING SERVICE**

Miss D. S. Norman, Chief Nursing Officer reports as follows:

"The Home Nursing Service has had another busy year, with a big increase in the number of new patients taken on the books, and in the number of visits. The main concentration of work is centred on patients over the age of 65 years, with only a small number of visits, 140, to children

under five years of age. The Bath Attendants are a great help, relieving the District Nursing Sisters of some of the routine bathing of elderly patients; the former made 5,476 visits.

In December after consultation with the Local Medical Committee, District Nursing Sisters were attached to six Group Practices. The arrangements in each attachment vary slightly, according to the General Practitioners' requests; in some instances the District Nursing Sister may do some work in the surgery, and in which they had been working on a district basis, so that doctors and nurses knew each other before the attachment scheme commenced. It is too early at this stage to evaluate the scheme, but the nursing staff are finding the work much more interesting because of this co-ordination, and it will be of benefit to the patients.

This year instead of sending staff away on a Post Graduate Course, a one week's course was arranged in Bath. They visited various departments, and met many people who before had been only names to them. This broadening of outlook is proving beneficial, as co-operation between individuals in different departments has improved, each having a better understanding of the others problems.

The two Night Sitters we employ on a casual basis have been used more this year, but still not to the full extent.

Little difficulty is experienced in filling District Nurse vacancies, but we are now having difficulty in recruiting suitable Bath Attendants.

During the year administrative and nursing staff have given lectures to various organisations and helped with Home Nursing Examinations.

*Voluntary Organisations* continue to play a big part in helping us care for patients in their own homes.

The *Women's Royal Voluntary Service* Meals on Wheels provides a most essential service, as does their clothing store for the less fortunate patients.

*British Red Cross Society* help us in many ways, and their library for the housebound is a most popular service.

*Bath Council of Social Service* arrange visitors for many of our old and lonely patients, and also organise Quebec Day Centre for the housebound, which some of our patients attend and enjoy".

**Home Nursing—Statistics**

	1969	1968
No. of persons nursed at home during year ... ..	1,870	1,723
No. of visits to these persons ... ..	60,234	54,820
No. of persons being nursed at home at end of year ...	669	650
No. of persons aged 65 or over at first visit ... ..	1,327	1,152
No. of visits to persons aged 65 or over ... ..	48,587	43,250
Children aged under 5 nursed at home ... ..	16	10
No. of visits to children under 5 ... ..	140	
Medical Loans during year ... ..	501	666

**DOMESTIC HELP**

Mrs. E. M. Reeves, Home Help Organiser, reports:

"During 1969 the recruitment of Home Helps was again more difficult than in the previous year, and again cases increased. This meant that a number of people who wanted plain "charring" were helped fortnightly instead of weekly, and time was reduced for those needing help twice, three times or daily per week. It was therefore important to ensure that

no one in real need was neglected, and this was largely achieved by co-operation with the nursing staff, all most understanding and helpful, the Welfare Service and Women's Royal Voluntary Service. It is to be hoped that this regrettable situation is not permanent.

During the year 20 Home Helps were appointed to the Service, 23 left; eight of these within two months of joining the Service”.

Number of Households Helped

	1969	1968
Aged 65 and over	635	613
Aged under 65:		
Chronic sick and Tuberculous	44	49
Maternity	13	17
Mentally disordered	—	2
Others	46	45
	738	726

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Protection is offered against Smallpox, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Tetanus and Measles, either through the family doctor or at Child Welfare Centres and schools. Every effort is made by the health visitors in the homes, at school, and at the Child Welfare Centres, to impress on parents the need to protect their children. Combined whooping cough, diphtheria, and tetanus antigen is used for the majority of children immunised at the Authority's clinics, and most of the general practitioners taking part in the Council's scheme adopt a similar procedure. Vaccination against tuberculosis was also available to 13 year old children whose parents wished for this protection, if a preliminary skin test showed no evidence of previous contact with the disease.

With the exception of Smallpox vaccination, Bath compared favourably with the rest of England and Wales in regard to the percentage of children protected against Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis and Smallpox as indicated below—

Percentages of Children Vaccinated by 31.12.69

	Children born in 1967			Children born in 1968			Smallpox (Children under 2)
	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis	
BATH	81	86	85	67	70	70	25
England and Wales	81	83	80	66	67	65	31

The apparent reduction in the number of infants receiving primary courses of immunisation during 1969, is accounted for by the adoption of the revised schedule of immunising procedures recommended by the Department of Health. This new schedule recommended that immunisa-



tion against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis should not commence until a child is six months old, and the course of injections spread over a period of some twelve months.

### **Measles Vaccination:**

The suspension of measles vaccine manufactured by one firm, in March 1969, acted as a check on the numbers of children who were able to be protected during the year. Limited supplies of vaccine were resumed in September, but within the limitations imposed, vaccination continued as a routine measure to priority groups of children. In all, 696 were vaccinated, compared with 1,592 during the previous year.

### **B.C.G. Vaccination:**

B.C.G. vaccination was available to all children at 13 years of age, as well as through the Chest Clinic to contacts of known cases. A preliminary skin test to detect if there had been previous exposure to infection was applied, with parental consent, to 930 children. Of these 734 went on to receive the vaccination. In addition, 78 contacts of tuberculous cases were vaccinated.

## **AMBULANCE SERVICE**

Mr. S. C. Hazell, Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade and Ambulance Service, reports as follows:

“There has been no change in the personnel establishment of 30 men, or the vehicle fleet of eight ambulances, three sitting-case cars and one long distance ambulance.

The statistics show that while there has been a slight increase in the number of patients carried, there has been a slight decrease in the total mileage covered. This saving I feel is partly due to the addition to the fleet in 1968 of the two Ford Transit Coach-built vehicles. These vehicles with their greater seating capacity, i.e., twelve sitting-cases or a combination of sitting-cases and one stretcher case are making a saving in mileage, especially for the conveyance of treatment cases to the Bristol area, where, with a marked increase in this type of case, it has been possible with these new vehicles to carry more patients on each journey. Hospitals and local practitioners have again co-operated to the full in order to avoid wasted mileage and unnecessary journeys, and many thanks are due to them for their continual assistance.

The Fire Brigade continue to attend serious road accidents and I am pleased with the liaison that exists between the two Services.

I express my appreciation of the invaluable assistance given by the members of the Voluntary City Car Pool and Voluntary Escorts who have rendered great assistance in escorting patients on rail journeys. The work of these volunteers shows a great dedication to public service.

Dr. R. Snook of St. Martin's Hospital continues to attend road accidents in connection with his research, and his assistance has proved invaluable. During the year he has also carried out a programme of training for the members of the Service.

The British Red Cross and St. John Ambulance Brigade by their attendance at sports meetings, and other places of public gatherings, have proved valuable to the Service by their immediate attention to any unfortunate incident.

Finally I would like to record my sincere appreciation and grateful thanks to all members of the Ambulance Service for their loyal support and assistance in maintaining a high standard of efficiency of which the City can be proud”.

# TABLE OF AMBULANCE JOURNEYS, MILEAGE, ETC.

1969 Compared with previous years

		(1) <i>Total Journeys</i>	(2) <i>Patients Carried</i>	(3) <i>Accidents (included in 1)</i>	(4) <i>Total Mileage</i>
City Ambulances and Cars	1950	14,882	15,697	1,021	127,755
	1955	23,644	27,765	1,287	133,741
	1960	20,791	29,194	1,472	127,368
	1965	21,744	31,362	1,619	137,602
	1966	21,255	30,063	1,760	137,816
	1967	21,369	29,983	1,775	139,411
	1968	20,134	28,102	1,826	135,429
	1969	23,462	32,312	1,805	143,506
Hospital Car Service	1950	4,139	4,523	—	45,144
	1955	562	948	—	13,136
	1960	586	1,915	—	17,703
	1965	1,752	3,252	—	17,591
	1966	1,893	3,919	—	21,121
	1967	1,200	5,082	—	23,823
	1968	1,724	6,817	—	29,437
	1969	1,236	4,952	—	19,945

## PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

This function of the Local Health Authority is capable of many definitions, and can provide a variety of services, independent of, or closely related to, other activities of the Authority, or to those of general practice, hospital services and other statutory and voluntary organisations.

Health Education in the community plays a great part, and is the concern of all those whose work leads them into close contact with the public, and whose training and subsequent position in society enables them to exercise some influence upon that society. G.P.s, teachers, public health department staff, and hospital staff, are some of those who share the responsibility and who continue education in all their contacts with individuals and with groups. An informed public, aware of services available and their function, is in the best position to use them to its own benefit, and to the advantage of those involved in running the services.

### The Chiropody Service:

Shortage of chiropodists prevented the Local Authority developing its own service, and reliance continued to be placed on the valuable service provided by the Bath Council of Social Service and subsidised by the Family Services Committee.

The Secretary of the Bath Council of Social Service reports that during the year, 1,469 patients over the age of 65 years and 30 other handicapped persons, received 4,796 treatments. Of this number of treatments, 1,794 were given in the patients' homes, 75 in old people's homes, and 2,927 in the chiropodists' surgeries.

In addition, 262 persons aged 65 years and over, and 3 handicapped patients, received 1,525 treatments by private chiropodists in the City Council's Old Persons' Homes, through its Welfare services.

### Cervical Cytology:

These clinics are held on Wednesday mornings, three times per month, at Rivers Street; the fourth clinic, on the Wednesday evening, for the convenience of women who cannot attend at other times, at Sawclose, where the assistance of voluntary helpers from the British Red Cross Society and of a part-time midwife is much appreciated. Women are screened by appointment only; this minimises waiting and controls the flow of specimens to the Laboratory. In the course of the year, 688 attended the Local Authority Clinics. Four were found to be positive, and four required further observation. Both these categories are, of course, referred to the care of their family doctors. A very minor operation suffices to eliminate the risk in positive cases.

In addition to the Local Authority arrangements, many Family Doctors provide this service for their patients, and also the local Family Planning Association. Reports on 1,109 women tested by General Practitioners have been received in this Department during the year, of which number, five were positive and 12 required repeat tests. The Bath clinic of the Family Planning Association tested 694 women, of whom five proved to be positive.

### Fluoridation:

In the course of the year, the City Council agreed in principle to the fluoridation of its water supplies and to a pilot exercise in respect of one of its six sources. Since the remaining sources supply surrounding areas and the two County Councils concerned have decided against fluoridation, immediate implementation is not practicable.

### Care and After Care:

Activities are many and varied. The tendency to early discharge of patients, and to nursing more serious cases entirely at home, calls for an expansion not only of public health personnel, but of the arrangements for loan of nursing equipment, in which the Department has the valuable support of a similar service run by the British Red Cross Society. The management of patients entirely in their own homes will also mean that family doctors will look more frequently than in the past to the Local Health Authority for the provision of recuperative holidays, since the hospitals' convalescent arrangements will not be available to such patients. A charge is, of course, made for this service proportionate to the means of the patient and his family. The traditional supply of extra nourishment to tuberculous cases in the form of free milk continued.

The following provision was made in the course of the year; 1968 figures shown in brackets.

Nursing requisites ... ..	501	(666)
Cases receiving free milk ... ..	20	(22)
Recuperative holidays ... ..	1	(—)

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Mr. A. Austin Superintendent, Mental Health Services, reports as follows:

### Introduction

“For some years the gap between the number of interventions by the service involving admitting patients to hospital and helping them without recourse to admission or after they have received treatment has been



narrowing. This year the figures were almost equal (165 against 159) and if the trend is continued next year the number of patients classified under "community care" will overtake hospital admissions.

This trend does not indicate that more mentally ill people manage without help from the hospitals. It emphasises rather, that the Local Authority services are increasingly combining with the hospital services to make home care a viable alternative, and where hospital treatment has been necessary to help shorten the period spent in hospital.

It is a pity that an attitude has developed about hospital treatment and community care that suggests that there always has to be a choice between the two and that, perhaps, community care is preferable. This is nonsense. The hospital and local authority services are equally community resources, and the debate should not be about relative merits, but which one can make the most appropriate contribution at a particular time in the history of the patient and his family, and when it is appropriate that they should operate together.

## **Social Workers**

The training programme, vital in ensuring the future quality of the service, continued to disrupt the team's work to some extent. Mr. Bute returned from his C.S.W. Course in July and Mr. Reynolds commenced his in September. Happily we were allowed to obtain a temporary replacement for Mr. Reynolds, and were fortunate to secure the services of Mrs. N. I. Sheridan, c.s.w. This will enable us to maintain our service at a higher level than hitherto when someone has been away on a qualifying course.

The number of cases referred to the service (496) was the highest on record and the number of people receiving visits at home at the end of the year was also a record at 229. Many of the 88 people attending day centres would also have been receiving help from the social workers.

## **Lime Grove School and Millbrook Training Centre**

The outstanding event of the year was the opening of Lime Grove School for mentally handicapped children in the Autumn. This 50 place school is capable of expansion when the need arises but it is large enough to cope with the increased numbers expected over the next few years. In addition to providing a new environment for activities that were transferred from the Millbrook Centre, there is a classroom for the severely handicapped children for whom we had no previous provision, one for a group of pre-school age children, and an additional junior classroom. Close consultation at all stages of planning between the teachers, administration, and the architects has produced a building that completely fits the needs of the service and in which everyone felt at home from the start. Goldsmith and Tolson were the Architects and Mr. Tolson was the supervising Architect.

The Bath and District Branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children presented a special mini-bus for the transport of the very handicapped children, and a playground specially designed to appeal to this group of children will be added soon with funds provided by the Bath Rotarians.

With the children removed, Millbrook seems somewhat empty although there are still 40 adults there. The training and work programme for the adults can now be developed and necessary minor alterations will be made—mainly by the trainees themselves—to extract the most from the building until 1974 when, it is hoped, a purpose built adult centre will become available.

At the end of the year attendances were 30 children at Lime Grove and 39 adults at Millbrook.

Having successfully completed their courses of training, Mrs. E. M. Hubbard and Mr. F. G. Hawkins returned to duty at Lime Grove and Millbrook respectively.

## **Gallaway House**

This is a day centre for mentally ill people, most of whom attend after or during active psychiatric treatment. Its aims are vocational and social rehabilitation. 64 people were referred during the year, 48 of whom were new cases; 20 returned to employment, the highest number achieved in any one year since the Centre opened in 1963. During the year the centre was able to produce many items of furniture and equipment for other sections and departments and it became clear that the demand for products of this nature was increasing.

## **Springfield**

A 21 place home for mentally ill people who are becoming, or who have become, aged, and who need care but who do not require prolonged attention at a psychiatric hospital. The home is always full and it also accommodates a small number of people on a day basis, largely to provide support for relatives. People are admitted from their own homes and from psychiatric hospital, and we always have in mind our obligation to Bath residents who have been in Mendip Hospital for some time and are ready to return.

## **Proposed Hostel**

Our 8 place short stay hostel for recovering mentally ill people is being built at the Springfield Farm development. This is due to open in 1970. Also under construction, and next door to the hostel, is another house to be used as a group home for 4 people who, having been treated and cared for during prolonged illness, are now thought fit to live together as a family unit. This is a development that has proved successful in some other districts.

## **Statistics**

Table 1 gives an account of the cases referred to the service either for the first time or re-referred after previous help had ceased. Table 2 shows the number of patients admitted to hospital or afforded community care. Other outcomes of referral, e.g. passed to other agencies or given advice after investigation are not included. Table 3 shows the number receiving active community care at the 31st December.

TABLE 1

Number of patients referred during 1969					
	<i>Mentally Ill</i>	<i>Psychopathic</i>	<i>Subnormal</i>	<i>Severely Subnormal</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Referred by:					
G.P.'s	83	—	—	—	83
Hospitals on discharge from in-patient treatment	134	—	3	2	139
Hospitals after or during O.P. or Day Treatment	73	—	2	1	76
Local Education Authority	—	—	—	—	—
Police and Courts	24	—	1	—	25
Other Sources	147	—	9	17	173
Totals	461	—	15	20	496

TABLE 2

Disposition of Cases:	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Totals</i>
<i>Hospital Admissions:</i>			
Informal	56	65	121
Section 25	16	14	30
Section 29	3	7	10
Section 26	3	1	4
Section 60	2	—	2
Section 91	1	—	1
<i>Community Care:</i>	52	107	159
Totals	133	194	327

TABLE 3

	<i>Mentally Ill</i>	<i>Psychopathic</i>	<i>Subnormal</i>	<i>Severely Subnormal</i>	<i>Totals</i>
(1) Attending Day Training Centres	21	—	13	54	88
(2) Not attending Centres but in receipt of home visits by social workers	179	—	28	22	229
Totals	200	—	41	76	317

## SECTION D.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The table on page 24 sets forth the notifications for 1969, which continued at a reasonably low level. Three cases of Infective Jaundice were admitted to Claverton Down Hospital.

## Food Poisoning:

Six cases of food poisoning were notified to the Department, or otherwise ascertained. All were due to various types of *Salmonellae*. The staff of the Department were involved in considerable work in endeavouring to trace the sources of infection, particularly as one small outbreak occurred in a boarding school, concurrently with several cases of dysentery. No other cases were found among the staff involved in food handling, either in the school or at a store whence cooked meat was obtained, and the source of infection could not be discovered.



**Infective Jaundice:**

1969 was an epidemic year for this disease, with 302 cases. School-children were most affected, and there was clear evidence of protracted progress through the schools with small secondary spreads in the pupils' families causing a marked incidence in young adults also. Fortunately, the illness was mild in the great majority of cases; there was one death of an elderly patient.

**Tuberculosis:**

Twelve new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1969. Five of the new cases were middle aged or older; within this group lies the reservoir of unrecognised, and often infectious cases. The remainder were young adults.

A Health Visitor, who made 687 domiciliary visits to 178 households in the course of the year, is employed full-time on chest work, attending Chest Clinics, following up contacts, supervising home treatment, dealing with the many social and financial problems of patients and their families, and arranging diversionary occupation for those unable to work. She also helps to co-ordinate the many valuable activities, recognised by a grant from the Bath City Council, of the voluntary After Care Committee, which is now associated with the Chest and Heart Association.

The Bath Hospital Management Committee report that at the end of the year, 193 pulmonary (126 males, 63 females and 4 children), and 16 (8 males and 8 females) non-pulmonary cases of tuberculosis were under supervision through the Manor Hospital Chest Clinic, and 3 pulmonary (2 males and 1 female), and 1 female non-pulmonary case of tuberculosis was under supervision at the Winsley Hospital Chest Clinic.

The following figures relate to the Chest Clinic held thrice weekly at the Manor Hospital:—

Patients referred to Chest Clinic for examination	...	...	...	2,338
Found tuberculous	...	...	...	17

Dr. H. Campbell, Consultant Chest Physician, carried out B.C.G. vaccination of contacts, and 75 were so protected.

Throughout 1969, the Mass X-ray Unit made regular visits to Bath (Seven Dials Car Park, Fridays 1.30 - 3 p.m.). This facility is very convenient for local family doctors, and for the Public Health Department, allowing X-ray of all Council employees who are in professional contact with children. The general public are also free to attend these sessions without an appointment. Such a selective use of Mass X-ray is likely to yield more cases than the traditional annual visits to factories where, for the most part, the more healthy individuals return year after year.

In all, the Unit X-rayed 3,409 persons in Bath during the year, of whom 2,761 were Bath residents. As far as Bath residents were concerned the examinations revealed two active cases of tuberculosis requiring close clinical supervision, one case requiring occasional out-patient supervision, and sixteen healed cases. A further 62 non-tuberculous conditions were found. Of the total of 3,409 cases X-rayed, 1,211 were referred to the Unit by their family doctors.

**Venereal Disease:**

Arrangements for investigation and treatment continued unchanged; details of clinics are appended on page 24.

The following table shows the number of Bath residents attending clinics in the course of the year. For this and the other statistical information I am indebted to Dr. A. L. Hilton, Regional Hospital Board Consultant, who is responsible for this service.

	<i>Syphilis</i>	<i>Gonorrhoea</i>	<i>Other conditions</i>
1967	2	23	152
1968	7	56	176
1969	12	49	253

In general, the clinic which, of course, serves the Clinical Area around Bath as well, found that little over one-third of those attending were actually suffering from venereal disease, and nearly a half required reassurance, and appropriate advice, only. Full use was made of various types of propaganda available from central sources.

## **LABORATORY WORK**

The work of the Health Department is greatly assisted by the facilities offered by the laboratories at the Manor and St. Martin's Hospitals and the Public Health Laboratory at the Manor Hospital, the guidance of whose Director is in frequent and much appreciated demand.

For details of analyses of food and drugs, milk, ice cream and water carried out by the City Analyst and the Public Health Laboratory, see pages 60-68.

## **MISCELLANEOUS**

### **Re-housing:**

Adequate housing and relief of overcrowding still remain of leading importance in securing the conditions of healthy family life, and mitigating the consequences of illness and disability. It is therefore with the greatest appreciation that the Public Health Department wishes to acknowledge the consideration, sympathy, and help given to cases put forward. Many hundreds of such recommendations have been submitted by family doctors and hospitals, and investigation and assessment involve a very heavy load of work for both Public Health Inspectors and the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

### **Nursing Homes:**

These are visited by the Chief Nursing Officer and a member of the medical staff. The six registered nursing homes had provision for 141 patients.

### **Nurses' Agency:**

The one such Agency operating in Bath was conducted satisfactorily.

### **Superannuation Examinations:**

The number of examinations of Council employees carried out by our Medical staff for superannuation and other purposes, during 1969, was 566. This number included 15 examinations carried out for other authorities, and 123 candidates for Training Colleges. An X-ray examination of the chest is now obligatory for candidates in contact with children.

**Haycombe Crematorium:**

The considerable demands made on medical and clerical time by the responsibilities of the Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Medical Officer of Health as Referees to the Crematorium, continued. Each case requires the scrutiny of four documents, including two medical certificates, which not infrequently involve time consuming enquiries.

The number of certificates dealt with were as follows:—

1964	1,355
1965	1,466
1966	1,694
1967	1,762
1968	2,086
1969	2,044

# SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

## City and County Borough of Bath

Area of the Borough, 7,092 Statute acres.

Situation—Latitude 51° 23'N., Longitude 2° 21'W.

Elevation—Varies from 50 feet above sea level on the lower banks of the Bath Avon to about 550 feet on the South and 700 feet on the North.

Mean elevation—269 feet above sea level.

Geological Formation—Oolitic Clays, Limestones and Sands; Lias and Gravel.

Water—Constant service of moderately hard spring water. Corporation Reservoirs have a total capacity of 61,790,000 gallons, use is made of supplementary supplies from Bristol Waterworks Company's Chew Valley source. Average daily consumption, 1969, 46.55 gallons per head; 1964-68, 43.93 gallons.

Sewage disposal almost exclusively by water carriage. Treated at Saltford.

Population—80,856 (1961 Census). 84,760 (estimate mid-1969).

Years ...	1969	1968	Mean of 1961-65	Mean of 1956-60
Population ... ..	84,760	84,870	82,360	80,548
Rateable Value, 1st April, 1970 ... £	3,684,236	3,576,504	—	—
General Rate, 1st April, 1970 ... ..	15/9	14/7	—	—
One penny General Rate produced ... £	14,450	14,230	—	—
MARRIAGES—Number Registered ...	737	679	607	592
Rate per 1,000 population, Bath ...	17.4	16.0	14.7	14.7
Ditto England and Wales ... ..	16.2	16.8	15.1	15.3
BIRTHS—Number ... .. Bath	1,067	1,101	1,314	1,167
Rate per 1,000 population (corr.) ...	13.1	13.5	16.3	14.4
Ditto England and Wales ... ..	16.3	16.9	18.0	16.4
Illegitimate births per 1,000 infants born ... .. Bath	80	96	76	50
DEATHS—Number—Civilian Bath residents ... ..	1,100	1,213	1,101	1,029
Crude rate per 1,000 population, Bath	13.0	14.3	13.4	12.8
Standardised rate for age and sex, Bath ... ..	10.0	11.4	10.1	10.2
England and Wales, Death-rate ...	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.5
INFANT MORTALITY— ... .. Bath	15.0	19.0	20.6	20.4
England and Wales ... ..	18.0	18.0	20.6	22.7
Illegitimate Infants ... .. Bath	33.0	—	28.0	30.6
PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH—				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	1	—	3	8
"Other" Tuberculosis ... ..	1	—	—	—
Influenza ... ..	4	5	8	6
Pneumonia ... ..	109	142	82	67
Bronchitis ... ..	39	51	50	36
Cancer ... ..	223	243	187	188



# SUMMARY OF STATISTICS—continued

Years ...	1969	1968	Mean of 1961-65	Mean of 1956-60
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. ...				
Heart Disease and other Circulatory diseases ... ..	567	608	577	535
Nephritis ... ..	5	3	5	6
Violence ... ..	41	39	49	46
INFECTIOUS DISEASES—Cases notified				
Scarlet Fever ... ..	30	22	28	51
Dysentery ... ..	29	21	33	127
Food Poisoning ... ..	6	23	31	10
Measles ... ..	179	271	926	448
Whooping Cough ... ..	12	60	46	89
Infective Jaundice ... ..	302	39*	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ... ..	12	18	20	37
"Other" Tuberculosis ... ..	5	2	4	4

\*Notifiable from 1.6.68

See also pages 18 and 24

The Department of Health requires the following more detailed analysis of infant loss.

	<i>Bath</i>		<i>England and Wales</i>	
	1969	1968	1969	1968
Live Births:				
Number ... ..	1,067	1,101	—	—
Net rate per 1,000 population ... .. (corrected)	13.1	13.5	16.3	16.9
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births) ... ..	8.0	9.6	8.5	8.0
Stillbirths:				
Number: ... ..	15	15	—	—
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ...	14.0	13.0	13.0	14.0
Total Live and Stillbirths ... ..	1,082	1,116	—	—
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year) ...	16	21	—	—
Infant Mortality Rates:				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ... ..	15.0	19.0	18.0	18.0
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legiti- mate live births ... ..	13.0	21.1	17.0	—
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..	33.0	—	25.0	—
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births) ...	7.0	14.5	12.0	12.3
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) ...	7.0	13.6	10.0	10.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) ...	20.0	26.9	23.0	25.0
Maternal Mortality (including abortion):				
Number of deaths ... ..	—	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths ...	—	—	0.19	0.24

# CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1969

<i>Cases Notified</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Under 1</i>		<i>1 - 4</i>		<i>5 - 14</i>		<i>15 - 44</i>		<i>45 &amp; over</i>	
	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>
Scarlet Fever ...	12	18	—	—	3	5	9	11	—	2	—	—
Dysentery ...	20	9	—	—	1	2	15	—	3	6	1	1
Food Poisoning ...	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	1	2	—
Infective Jaundice ...	175	127	—	1	12	9	101	73	56	40	6	4
Acute Encephalitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	84	95	3	6	47	56	31	29	3	3	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	7	5	1	—	5	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis ...	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	5	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	3	2
Other Tuberculosis ...	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4

## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

DAYS AND TIMES OF ATTENDANCE, DEC. 1969

	<i>See also page</i>	<i>Mon.</i>	<i>Tues.</i>	<i>Wed.</i>	<i>Thurs.</i>	<i>Fri.</i>
<b>Child Welfare Centres:</b>						
Blue Coat House ...	9		2.30-4			2.30-4
Walcot ...	„			2.30-4		
Oldfield Park ...	„			2.30-4		
Southdown ...	„	2.30-4				
Odd Down ...	„		2.30-4			
Weston ...	„	2.30-4				
Twerton ...	„				2.30-4	
St. Saviour's ...	„	2.30-4	2.30-4			
Combe Down ...	„				2.30-4	
<b>Ante-Natal and Post Natal Clinic:</b>						
45 Rivers Street ...				10.30-12		
Relaxation Clinic ...		By appointment				
<b>Maternity and Child Welfare Dental Clinic:</b>						
Blue Coat House ...		By appointment				
<b>Cervical Cytology:</b>						
45 Rivers Street ...				10.00	(3rd Wednesday)	
Public Health Dept.				7.00		
<b>Tuberculosis:</b>						
Chest Clinic, Manor Hospital ...		2-4			2-4	2-4
<b>Venereal Diseases:</b>						
Men (R.U.H.) ...			5-6			5-6
Women (R.U.H.) ...			2.30-4			2.30-4





[illegible]

# STAFF - December, 1969

## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

### *Address:*

The Public Health Department, Sawclose, Bath  
*Tel.:* Bath 5411 or 60491

### *Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:*

R. M. Ross, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### *Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:*

M. C. T. Wilkes, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.Obst.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

### *Medical Officers in Department:*

Helen M. H. Mack, M.B., Ch.B.

E. A. Lois Blake, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.

D. J. Stewart, M.B., Ch.B.

### *Consultant Psychiatrist:*

Harry Neubaur, M.B., B.S., D.P.M. (Part-time)

### *Chief Nursing Officer:*

Miss D. S. Norman, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Queen's Nurse

### *Superintendent Health Visitor:*

Miss S. E. Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

### *Health Visitors (and School Nurses):*

Miss E. J. Osborne, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. B. D. Watts, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (to 30.9.69)

Miss Y. M. Clarabut, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. E. Longstone, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., H.V.Tutor (Cert.)

Mrs. M. J. Ayling, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss R. M. Purnell, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. M. E. S. Tredinnick, R.G.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Miss B. M. Fry, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Queen's Nurse

Mrs. T. D. Neate, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (to 28.2.69)

Mrs. W. M. Dennis, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Queen's Nurse

Mrs. K. E. Klemen, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. H. Evelyn, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (to 17.10.69)

Mrs. P. A. M. Rixon, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (part-time)

Mrs. A. M. Gallop, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Mrs. A. A. Ford, S.R.N., O.N.C., H.V.Cert. (from 1.10.69)

Miss Y. F. Lee, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert. (from 1.11.69)

Mrs. M. M. Roberts, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Queen's Nurse  
(from 1.11.69)

Miss P. F. Bath, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.C.N., H.V.Cert. (1.3.69-14.9.69)

### *Tuberculosis Health Visitor:*

Miss J. E. Bailey, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., T.A.(Cert.)

*Clinic Nurses (Part-time):*

Mrs. M. Wray, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 13.9.69)  
Mrs. M. A. Luscombe, S.R.N. (from 15.9.69)  
Mrs. B. Campbell, S.R.N. (from 15.9.69)  
Mrs. M. Loughran, S.R.N. (to 31.8.69)

*Matron, Riverside Day Nursery:*

Miss E. V. Cresswell, S.R.N., S.C.M.

*Deputy Superintendent, Home Nursing Service:*

Miss A. J. Shackell, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse

*Council Midwives:*

Miss I. M. M. Ward, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Miss I. A. Trueman, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Mrs. M. G. Davis, S.R.N., S.C.M. (to 31.7.69)  
Mrs. D. Howard, S.E.N., S.C.M.  
Mrs. G. Flint, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Queen's Nurse (Part time)  
(from 14.4.69)  
Mrs. A. Y. Seckley, S.E.N., S.C.M. (from 4.11.69)

*Home Nurses:*

Mrs. T. Allen, S.E.N.  
Mrs. M. Bray, S.R.N. (from 1.10.69)  
Mrs. C. Browning, S.R.N.  
Mrs. E. Chapman, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse  
Miss M. Davis, S.E.N.  
Mrs. Z. Davis, S.E.N. (Part-time)  
Miss I. E. Davison, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse (to 31.10.69)  
Miss J. M. Draisey, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse  
Mrs. H. B. Moyston, S.R.N., S.C.M., Ranyard's Nurse (Part-time)  
(to 30.4.69)  
Mrs. E. Dunn, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse  
Mrs. M. Harvey, S.R.N.  
Mrs. M. E. Indoe, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse  
Mr. L. W. Keepin, S.R.N., R.M.N., Queen's Nurse  
Mrs. V. Leadbeater, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part-time)  
Mrs. E. Love, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse (Part-time)  
Mrs. M. A. Luscombe, S.R.N. (to 30.4.69)  
Miss G. P. Preston-Thomas, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse  
Mrs. H. K. Prutton, S.R.N. (Part-time)  
Mrs. Y. B. Saunders, S.R.N.  
Miss J. Scott, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse  
Mrs. D. M. Stevens, S.R.N., Queen's Nurse (Part-time)  
Mrs. A. E. Toogood, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
Miss M. O. Usher, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse  
Mrs. S. Yarrow, S.R.N., S.C.M., Queen's Nurse  
Mrs. J. Bishop, S.R.N. (Part-time) (from 24.11.69)  
Mrs. V. Collett, S.R.N. (Part-time) (from 1.5.69)  
Mrs. J. M. Whittaker, S.R.N. (from 1.5.69)

*Chief Social Welfare Officer:*

C. Salmon, A.M.I.S.W.



*Superintendent of Mental Health Services:*

A. Austin, M.S.M.W.O.

*Senior Social Worker:*

Miss A. C. Tanner, Dip. Soc. Studies (Part-time)

*Mental Welfare Officers:*

J. G. McLeod, S.R.N., R.M.N., C.S.W. (Senior)

Miss M. P. Prior, C.S.W.

S. F. Bute, S.R.N., R.M.N., C.S.W.

R. C. Reynolds, S.R.N., R.M.N.

G. E. Ryan, (Trainee)

Mrs. N. I. Sheridan, C.S.W. (Temporary) (from 2.9.69)

*Social Worker (Part-time)*

Mrs. P. E. Longley

*Rehabilitation Officers*

Miss S. M. Jenkins, M.A.O.T., S.R.O.T. (Senior)

Mrs. W. M. Heavers, M.A.O.T., S.R.O.T. (Part-time)

Miss J. H. Wakeley, M.A.O.T., S.R.O.T. (to 28.3.69)

Miss R. W. Monckton, (temporary) (from 25.8.69 to 19.12.69)

*Male Technical Instructor:*

P. Simmons, C.G.L.I., O.N.C.

*Head Teacher Supervisor, Millbrook Training Centre and Lime Grove School*

Miss I. L. Wills, N.A.M.H. Diploma

*Supervisor Teachers, Lime Grove School:*

Mrs. B. M. Parker, N.A.M.H. Diploma

Mrs. C. M. Dennis, N.A.M.H. Diploma

*General Assistants, Lime Grove School:*

Mrs. E. M. Hubbard

Mrs. G. I. Taylor

*General Duties Assistant, Lime Grove School:*

Mrs. C. Whitehead

*Supervisor Teacher, Millbrook Training Centre:*

Mrs. Y. Thompson, N.A.M.H. Diploma

*Handicraft Instructors, Millbrook Training Centre:*

S. J. Gray

F. G. Hawkins

*General Assistant, Millbrook Training Centre:*

Mrs. P. Gould

*Springfield Hostel, Superintendent:*

Mr. A. Mills, S.E.N.

*Springfield Hostel, Matron:*  
Mrs. M. Mills, R.M.N.

*Home Help Organiser:*  
Mrs. E. M. Reeves

*Assistant Home Help Organiser:*  
Miss E. Coates (Part-time)

*Chief Public Health Inspector:*  
R. V. Redston, D.P.A., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

*Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:*  
G. W. Dhenin, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

*District Public Health Inspectors:*  
R. J. Pendlebury, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.  
D. G. I. Smith, D.P.A., M.A.P.H.I.  
R. E. Adams, M.A.P.H.I.  
T. Hemmings, M.A.P.H.I.  
W. J. Pearce, M.A.P.H.I.  
R. J. Hill, M.A.P.H.I.  
A. J. Pentecost, M.A.P.H.I.

*Pupil Inspector:*  
H. R. Nowell

*Technical Assistant (Rodent Control):*  
R. E. Hanham

*City Analyst:*  
G. V. James, M.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

*Clerical Staff:*  
C. J. Taylor, D.P.A., Senior Administrative Officer  
R. G. Lavis, D.P.A., Deputy Senior Administrative Officer  
Mrs. B. M. Read  
A. Ashman  
Mrs. M. Hurd  
Mrs. B. O'Neill  
Mrs. A. F. Hughes  
Mrs. D. M. Breyley  
Mrs. G. Reed  
Miss J. Sawyer  
Miss P. J. Heal  
Miss M. A. Maddox  
Miss S. Bowles  
Mrs. J. Gear  
Miss E. Coates (Part-time)  
Mrs. M. E. Fallon  
Mrs. R. J. Honebon (to 26.2.69)  
Mrs. A. J. Nash (Part-time) (from 10.3.69)



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

R. M. ROSS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR 1969

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## CITY OF BATH EDUCATION COMMITTEE

*Chairman:* Mr. Councillor E. S. JENKINS

*Deputy Chairman:* Councillor Mrs. K. M. COATES  
His Worship the Mayor, Mr. Councillor A. S. POLSON

### *Aldermen:*

R. F. EMMERSON, W. H. GALLOP, R. G. HISCOCKS, R. H. PURDIE,  
A. L. RICKETTS, W. H. ROSSITER

### *Councillors:*

MRS. L. ASHMAN, MISS J. ATTWOOD, H. T. CADEN, DR. M. CLARK,  
L. J. H. COOMBS, W. C. COX, H. P. CRALLAN, N. J. DANDO, K. A. B. H.  
DAWES, MRS. A. E. M. HANNA, B. S. P. JONES, L. A. W. RIDD

### *Co-opted Members:*

MR. R. O. H. DANN, MR. R. J. C. FELLOWS, THE VEN. A. HOPLEY,  
MR. D. W. HUMPHREYS, THE VERY REV. CANON J. J. KELLY,  
MR. D. NEWBLE, MISS C. CROSS

## SPECIAL SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE

*Chairman:* Councillor Mrs. K. M. COATES

*Deputy Chairman:* Councillor Mrs. A. E. M. HANNA

*Aldermen:* W. H. ROSSITER, R. F. EMMERSON

*Councillors:* MRS. L. ASHMAN, DR. M. CLARK

### *Non-members of City Council:*

MR. R. O. H. DANN, MR. D. W. HUMPHREYS

*Advisory Non-members of the Education Committee:*

MISS E. B. HALL, MRS. E. M. RIDLEY, MRS. M. J. WHIMSTER

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

During 1969 the health of the school children in Bath maintained the satisfactory pattern of previous years.

Although no change in the traditional routine of medical inspection has taken place, serious consideration is being given to the adoption of some form of selective examination.

The opening of a Class for Non-Communicating children at the Parkside Infants' School aroused considerable interest and reflects the continuing progress of the Child and Family Guidance Service.

As this was the first full year in which infective jaundice became compulsorily notifiable the figures for this disease cannot be compared with previous years. However, they are discussed in the appropriate section of the Report, where it will be seen that by the end of the year the number of cases reported has fallen to a satisfactory level.

Finally I must thank Dr. Wilkes and all those concerned with the effective running of the School Health Service for their continuing support throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

R. M. ROSS

*Medical Officer of Health  
and Principal School Medical Officer*

## School Population:

L.E.A. Maintained Schools	...	...	...	...	...	39
L.E.A. Maintained School Population	...	...	...	...	...	12,291
Secondary Grammar	...	...	...	...	...	1,328
Secondary Technical	...	...	...	...	...	427
Secondary Modern	...	...	...	...	...	3,044
Primary Junior	...	...	...	...	...	4,185
Primary Infants	...	...	...	...	...	3,141
Day Special E.S.N.	...	...	...	...	...	148
Day Special Maladjusted	...	...	...	...	...	18
						<hr/> 12,291 <hr/>
Average percentage attendance	...	...	...	...	...	92.2

Some indication of the mobility of the school population during the year may be gained from the figures given below:

Records transferred to other Authorities	...	...	...	...	400
Records requested from other Authorities	...	...	...	...	506
Records received	...	...	...	...	417

## Medical Inspection:

Medical Officers visit the schools regularly during each term, usually once or twice a month. During the year 288 visits were made and 4,669 medical inspections performed. Following this, 822 treatable defects were discovered and 2,090 defects were referred for further observation.

Although no change has been made in the traditional procedure of comprehensive medical inspection during the first and last years in Primary School, and again during the last year in Secondary School, this system is under regular review.

## Routine Screening Tests:

Routine Screening procedures are carried out at regular periods during the child's school life. Vision is tested when children reach their 7th, 9th and 11th years, and yearly thereafter. Colour vision is tested using Ishihara plates on each boy when he has his intermediate medical inspection during his 11th year and repeat tests are performed on any boy who fails. The hearing of all children is tested in their first year at school using the Sweep Test technique. Foot inspections are held every term in the Junior and Secondary Schools.

## Inspection by School Nurses:

This work once undertaken by full-time School Nurses is now carried out by 13 Health Visitors/School Nurses, only one part-time School Clinic Nurse remaining on the department staff. The combined Health Visitor/School Nurse works in those schools which come within her district and she visits them weekly.

### **Routine Inspections:**

School Nurses made 964 school visits and 552 home visits in 1969. During regular school visits the following examinations are carried out:

- (a) Eye Testing is performed every two years in the Primary Schools and annually in the Secondary Schools.
- (b) Foot Inspections are held in Junior and Secondary Schools every term.
- (c) Head Inspection and Cleanliness. I am pleased to report that there has been no need to issue Cleansing Notices. In connection with cleanliness inspection, 314 school visits and 52 home visits have been made involving 18,400 examinations of individual children from which 91 new cases of scalp infestation have been discovered.

### **Health Education:**

Health education is the work of everyone in the School Health Service.

## **HANDICAPPED PUPILS**

The subject of handicapped pupils, their ascertainment and the provision of the appropriate special education has been dealt with in some detail in previous reports. It will be sufficient to mention that this duty of ascertainment is a group activity involving different disciplines, and because of this feature the School Medical Officer has an important function as a co-ordinator, able to look at each child's problem as an individual one.

### **Blind and Partially Sighted Pupils:**

At present Bath is responsible for no blind pupils. However there are 4 Partially Sighted Pupils, one of whom attends the Residential School at Exhall Grange, Coventry. The other 3 Partially Sighted Pupils attend the South Bristol Open Air School.

### **Deaf and Partially Hearing Pupils:**

**DEAF PUPILS:** Two children receive education by special methods not involving the use of natural acquired speech or language. Both attend as Day Pupils at Elmfield School, Bristol. One of these Deaf Pupils is also Partially Sighted.

**PARTIALLY HEARING PUPILS:** Five pupils continue to attend residential and day schools as shown.

Residential:	Mary Hare Grammar School, Newbury, Berks.	...	1
	Royal West of England School for the Deaf, Exeter	...	1
Day:	Elmfield School, Bristol	... ..	2
	Kingswood School, Bath	... ..	1

The two Partially Hearing Units at South Twerton Junior School and Moorlands Infant School continue to prove their value and the pupils attending are detailed below.

				<i>Bath</i>	<i>County</i>
South Twerton Junior School, Bath	...	...	...	4	3
Moorlands Infant School	...	...	...	4	3

It will be noted that a service is provided for children not resident in Bath.



Audiometry Tests were carried out by School Doctors:  
One check 66, Two checks 18, Three checks 3, Four checks 2.

Miss J. Fish, Senior Teacher of the Deaf reports as follows:

“There has been increasing controversy for a number of years concerning the use of the term ‘deaf’ and ‘deafness’ in relation to disorders of auditory function. Alongside the reduction in infant mortality goes a recognisable increase in physical and mental disorders. Many such disorders are being detected and treated at an early stage, particularly on a physical level with improved equipment and skills in the medical field. Indeed with the advent of new vaccines such as the one for German Measles, many defects previously caused by the virus should soon be eliminated by preventive measures. But other more complex defects and disorders are often arriving on the infant horizon the causes of which are difficult to trace. The interaction of one or more slight condition on another plus their various treatments can have serious far reaching effects on a child’s ability as a whole. Such effects are most evident in the ability to communicate. Bearing these factors in mind, the degree of handicap by deafness must not only be measured by its loss in decibels but also by other factors affecting the use of residual hearing. This is apparent in Bath’s hearing-impaired children requiring special educational treatment. Children whose peripheral deafness is partial appear far worse because of such additional problems as mental retardation, brain damage, drug sedation, epilepsy, poor eyesight, unaccountable trances, cerebral palsy, parental rejection, emotional disturbances and obvious neglect.

In the 1960’s great strides have been made in the differential diagnosis of the effects of neurological damage. Terms describing the sites of lesions, degrees of impairment of auditory function and the nature of resulting language disorders include the following”:

- impaired hearing;
- non-communicating;
- peripheral and central deafness;
- congenital auditory imperception;
- auditory dysgnosia and agnosia;
- receptive dysphasia and aphasia;
- expressive dysphasia and aphasia;
- speech dyspraxia and apraxia.

Of the many authoritative bodies who make a diagnosis of these conditions, those who are willing to pronounce on or provide treatment are fractional.

Until recently, large numbers of children now recognised as coming within the finer categories defined as above, have traditionally been educated within the framework of provision for hearing-impaired children.

It has been asserted in many areas that teachers of hearing-impaired children are the only professional body qualified by training and experience to be considered as educational consultants for the educational diagnosis and prognosis in such cases. We are faced therefore, with the need to either re-classify accurately and provide expensive units for very small numbers with highly specialised staff, or to extend, and possibly re-name the existing provision for the deaf so that it includes similarly linguistically impaired children.

## Hearing aid progress:

Many of our children now take advantage of the latest Medresco National Health hearing aid which fits behind the ear as a much smaller set. These have been gradually introduced to school children who can benefit by them starting with 12-14 year old age group. We have now reached the 7-14 year group and results are showing what a remarkable psychological improvement these robust little instruments can be. Sounds can be received at the correct level and site for localisation to be developed more naturally”.

## Delicate Pupils:

Bath is not responsible for any children in this category.

## Educationally Sub-Normal Pupils:

As in previous years children are admitted to Penn Hill School to take advantage of the specialised teaching and conditions provided there. Such is the continuing pressure for places that regretfully the admission of “County” children has been halted until more places become available by the provision of a mobile classroom.

Residential:	Croydon Hall School, Minehead	...	...	...	1
	Besford Court School, Worcester	...	...	...	1
Day:	Penn Hill School, Bath	...	...	...	149
	Admitted to Penn Hill School 1969 (Formal)	...	...	...	1
	Admitted to Penn Hill School 1969 (Informal)	...	...	...	17

Children known to be on Register 31.12.69.

				<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Total</i>
BATH	...	...		21	110	131
COUNTY	...	...		17	1	18
TOTAL	...	...		38	111	149

## Transfers:

				<i>Bath</i>	<i>County</i>
Left school to employment	...	...	...	8	1
Left area	...	...	...	3	3
Transfer to Secondary Modern School	...	...	...	2	—

## Epileptic:

The only registered Epileptic pupil was withdrawn from Lingfield School during the year and is at present receiving tuition at the Royal United Hospital, Bath, prior to possible placement at Penn Hill Day Special School, Bath.

## Maladjusted Pupils:

The Unit for Maladjusted Pupils has been formally recognised as a Special School, appropriate recognition of the work being done there.

Residential:	St. Monica's School, Warminster	...	...	...	1
	Burnt Norton School, Chipping Camden	...	...	...	1
	Rendcomb College, Cirencester	...	...	...	1
	Sutcliffe School, Winsley, Nr. Bath	...	...	...	2
	Cam House School, Dursley	...	...	...	3
	Horncastle School, East Grinstead	...	...	...	1
	Fortescue House School, Twickenham	...	...	...	1
	Craig-y-Parc School, Cardiff	...	...	...	1
	Park School, Yeovil	...	...	...	1
	Brymore Agricultural School, Bridgwater	...	...	...	1
	Sidcot School, Winscombe	...	...	...	1
	Pitt House School, Torquay	...	...	...	1
	Chaigley School, Telwell, Nr. Warrington	...	...	...	1
	Littlegreen School, Compton, Chichester	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
					Total 17
					<hr/>

Day:	St. Christopher's School, Bristol	...	...	...	1
	La Sainte Union Convent, Bath	...	...	...	1
	Kingswood School, Bath	...	...	...	1
	Wansdyke Special School, Bath	...	...	...	21
Home Tuition	...	...	...	...	1
Class for Non-Communicating Children at	Parkside Infants'				
School, Bath	...	...	...	...	6

## CHILD AND FAMILY GUIDANCE SERVICE

Report of Director, Dr. A. C. Fairburn:

Miss Joan Hasler's retirement at the end of December, after eight years of dedicated service as Senior Psychiatric Social Worker in the City has left a much regretted gap.

During October 1969 we were joined by Miss Paula Toyne, Senior Psychiatric Social Worker in the vacancy created by Mrs. Ruth Bridges the previous year.

Miss Ruth Anderson, Diagnostic Play Therapist (full-time) started in November to work with children of all ages and groups, both at the City Clinic and also in the Royal United Hospital Out Patient Department and paediatric ward.

### Maladjusted Children:

The outstanding success of Wansdyke School, under Mr. W. K. Hatton, continues. A greater number of some of the most disturbed children in Bath attend, permitting close liaison with the Child Guidance team and counselling and support for their families. A high proportion of these children are being filtered back into their normal neighbourhood schools.

### Pre-School Children:

Further evidence that early referral of very young, disturbed children can increase the chances of successful treatment was met. Early diagnosis especially when special educational placement may be needed, remains essential.



With the opening of the special class in Parkside School (Mrs. Barbara Hickling) six infant-age non-communicating children began to have specialised teaching in a small group, and all of them were clearly, by the end of the first term, showing successful progress. The Unit has attracted attention widely.

A start was made in the hospital Out-patient Department with the Consultant Psychiatrist working with adults, Dr. Cyril Davies in joint management of families whose children are referred for psychiatric help.

### Co-operation with Other Agencies:

The close work with other social agencies in the City, particularly the Children's Department, continued through the year, both informally and in regular conferences which all members of the team attend.

In co-operation with the Youth and Community Service, the Bath Marriage Guidance Council, the National Childbirth Trust and some secondary schools, all the members of the Child Psychiatric team have taken part in this important work with children of school leaving age, and have had opportunities to consult with and advise others engaged in this interesting work. We would again like to make it clear that we regard this as a high priority for the "parents of the future".

## Annual Figures 1969

Sessions held by Psychiatrists	...	...	...	...	...	214
Total attendance at Psychiatrists' Clinics	...	...	...	...	...	669
Diagnostic interviews	...	...	...	...	...	58
Treatment appointments	...	...	...	...	...	611

Family Doctor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Hospital and Paediatricians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
School Medical Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Health visitors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Educational Psychologists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
School Welfare Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Head Teachers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Juvenile Courts and Probation Service			...	...	...	...	...	5
Children's Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Parents directly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Re-referrals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Mental Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								<hr/> 103



## Reasons for Referral:

Nervous disorders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Habit disorders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Behaviour difficulties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Organic disorders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Educational and vocational difficulties	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Childhood Autism	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mental retardation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Disturbed family situation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Severe communication disorder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
								<hr/> 103 <hr/>

## How Old and New Cases in the year have been dealt with:

Under treatment by Psychiatrists	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143
Casework by P.S.W.'s (including those waiting for diagnostic appointments)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
At Boarding Schools for Maladjusted Children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
At Day Class for Maladjusted children	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Committed to Approved School	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Transferred to R.U.H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Seen once for Diagnosis only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Transferred to School Psychological Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Withdrawn before completion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Cases closed in 1969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	175
Non-Communicating Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
								<hr/> 409 <hr/>

## Psychiatric Social Workers:

Clinic interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	573
Home and other visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	635
School visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
								<hr/> 1285 <hr/>

## Analysis of Closures:

Improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Left school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Left area, withdrawn or failed appointments before completion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Admitted to an approved school	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Seen once for Diagnosis only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Transferred to School Psychological Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Transferred to R.U.H.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Transferred to Hortham Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								<hr/> 175 <hr/>

## Physically Handicapped Pupils:

Five children are so physically handicapped that they require residential placement at a Special School. However, three are able to attend school in Bristol as day pupils, transport being provided by this Authority.

Residential:	Dame Hannah Rogers School, Ivybridge	...	...	1
	Florence Treloar Grammar School, Holybourne	...	...	1
	Hawthornth Hall School, Guiseley	...	...	1
	Princess Margaret School, Taunton	...	...	1
	St. Dominic's Open Air School, Godalming	...	...	1
Day:	South Bristol Open Air School, Bristol	...	...	1
	St. Christopher's School, Bristol	...	...	2

**Speech Defects:**

Miss S. A. Swaffield, Speech Therapist reports as follows:

“The clinic was closed for six months due to the resignation of Mrs. Elliott in February. The post was not filled until August, but by the end of 1969 the clinic was again running smoothly.

Due to the limitation of time and pressure of numbers most treatment was carried out at Bluecoat House. One half a day was spent both at Penn Hill School and Lime Grove School.

In some cases, instead of regular treatment, parents were advised how to overcome their child’s speech difficulties at home and these children are reviewed periodically.

School visits were also made in order to review and assess children.”

For statistical information of Speech Defects see Table 4.

**Enuresis Alarm:**

During the year 15 issues, including one re-issue, were made with varying success as so much depends on the attitude and persistence of the persons involved; keeping the alarm in a cupboard is of no therapeutic value!

**Minor Ailments:**

Continuing the trend of previous years the need for such a clinic is steadily declining, although medical and nursing advice is usually available at Bluecoat House. The schools themselves are now sufficiently well equipped and experienced to deal with the minor emergencies, anything more serious being despatched to the Casualty Department of a hospital. Any continued treatment can be given by the School Nurse at the child’s school, a factor which reduces to a minimum, the time a pupil is away from school.

Miscellaneous injuries	...	...	...	...	...	...	288
Other skin lesions, vast majority warts	...	...	...	...	...	...	370
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of treatments carried out at schools by School Nurses	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,471
Number of follow-up treatments	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,130

**Referral for Consultant Advice: (excluding cases with visual defects)**

During the course of Routine Medical Inspection, the School Medical Officers discovered 112 cases which required further investigation. Of these 112 cases 35 were initially referred to their family doctors who except in 4 cases asked the Medical Officer to arrange the appropriate appointment.

The table below classifies the type of defect discovered and subsequent referral to a Specialist.

Referred for Hearing Assessment to R.H.B. E.N.T. Surgeon	...	27
„ „ Other E.N.T. Problems	...	5
„ „ Inguinal Hernia to R.H.B. Surgeon	...	1
„ to Paediatricians	...	2
		—
	Total	35
		==

The remaining 77 cases discovered by School Medical Officers were referred to their family doctors for investigation.

## **Specialist Clinics:**

### **(a) Ophthalmic referrals**

Bath Eye Infirmary continues to see children with ophthalmic problems at 2 clinics each week allowing for 6 new cases and 6 continuing cases to be seen. As in previous years problems of refractive error provide the greatest number of cases, 185 new cases being seen in 1969.

Since the appointment of an orthoptist to the "mixed" post mentioned in the last report, the provision of orthoptic treatment of squints has been possible.

For statistical information see Table 2 at the end of this report.

### **(b) Orthopaedic:**

In collaboration with the Bath Hospital Management Committee this service continues with sessions at Blue Coat House Clinic provided by Mr. Kirkup and Mr. Bliss. That this valuable service is provided in the centre of the city is of great importance to mothers who may have to bring younger children when attending with a school child.

### **(c) E.N.T.:**

In addition to the routine referral children suffering from defects of Ear, Nose and Throat to the Hospital Out-patients, after reference to their family doctor we are fortunate in having regular meetings of professional staff to discuss individual cases.

## **Boarding Out Examinations:**

Three Ways Children's Home continue to receive twice weekly visits from one of the School Doctors and in addition visits are made quarterly to Belle Vue House and also to Rosemary Lodge.

## **Infectious Disease:**

Notifications of infectious disease occurring in Bath school children are set out in the table below. Once again the figures reflect a low level of notifiable disease and there has been no necessity to close school or class during the year.

Measles notifications maintained the welcome downward trend of last year. The increased number of cases of Infective Jaundice is not wholly compatible with the figure for 1968 as notification of this disease was only made compulsory in June 1968, and there is a growing awareness of and interest in this disease which may account for its more positive identification. The possibly viral origin of this disease and the co-existence of clinically unrecognisable cases make investigation difficult. However, the situation is under continual review and after reaching a peak in April, May and June, the number of notifications has regularly decreased each month until the end of the year.

TABLE: Notifiable disease occurring in schoolchildren 1964-69:

<i>Disease</i>	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964
Measles ... ..	60	57	380	297	367	97
Scarlet Fever ... ..	20	13	22	11	10	26
Whooping Cough ... ..	3	18	18	15	8	26
Dysentery ... ..	15	3	29	7	7	11
Food Poisoning ... ..	1	—	1	2	—	—
T.B. (Non-pulmonary) ... ..	—	—	—	1	1	—
T.B. (Pulmonary) ... ..	—	—	2	—	—	4
Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice ... ..	174	21	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—
Acute meningitis ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	—

### Immunisation:

The opportunity is taken at routine medical inspection to assess the child's immunisation state.

TABLE: Number of schoolchildren immunised 1969:

	<i>Primary</i>	<i>Booster</i>
Diphtheria ... ..	58	1,662
Pertussis ... ..	5	46
Tetanus ... ..	392	1,874
Poliomyelitis ... ..	116	1,753
Smallpox ... ..	13	58
Measles ... ..	229	—

Parents of 13 year old children were given the opportunity to have their children vaccinated with B.C.G. if preliminary testing revealed no previous exposure to tuberculosis. The preliminary test was accepted by 1,012 pupils in this age group and of these, 214 were found to be positive (82 being positive as a result of previous B.C.G. vaccination). Of the 753 found to be negative, 734 came forward for vaccination with B.C.G.

### REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER, 1969

During the year Miss E. Shinkwin, one of the two Dental Officers, was forced to resign after a long and severe illness. Mr. G. Hutton who had been acting as locum was appointed to commence work on a permanent basis, commencing as from August 1st.

The Consultant Anaesthetists continued to average just over one session per week.

The general state of the children's teeth is good and oral hygiene is on the whole satisfactory.



The following are the figures relating to the work done during the year:

1. Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:							
(a) First inspection at school	...	...	...	...	...	...	9360
(b) First inspection at clinic	...	...	...	...	...	...	1035
						Total (1)	10395
2. Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	2951
3. Number offered treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	2086
4. Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	3191
5. Half days devoted to:							
Periodic inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	793
						Total (5)	876
6. Fillings:							
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1900
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	129
						Total (6)	2029
7. Extractions:							
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	325
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	...	...	...	716
						Total (7)	1041
8. Administration of General Anaesthetic for extraction	...	...	...	...	...	...	532
9. Number of pupils supplied with artificial dentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
10. Cases referred to the Consultant Orthodontist	...	...	...	...	...	...	14

## EDUCATION WELFARE

I thank Mr. G. Fear, Chief Education Welfare Officer for the following information:

### Employment of Children:

Number of pupils employed in:

Delivery of newspapers	...	...	...	...	...	...	252
Other employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	143

A constant check is kept in the Education Welfare Department to ensure that the Bye-Laws are observed.

All known employers of children of compulsory school age are supplied with a copy of the Bye-Laws.

The Authority, however, retains its power to prohibit or restrict any employment which may render a child unfit to obtain proper benefit from his education.

A medical examination prior to the issue of an employment card is carried out by the School Medical Officer.

### Home Tuition:

The number of children receiving home tuition during the course of a year fluctuates considerably.

This service is usually provided for children who are unable to attend school for short periods due to some form of disability.

During the year three children admitted to maintained schools have received home tuition in order to assist them to cope with the normal curriculum of the schools.

In addition tuition is provided in local hospitals, the Spastics Unit and at the Riverside Day Nursery where appropriate.

### Provision of Transport:

Transport to school is provided for children in need of such assistance, and all pupils are regularly investigated to ascertain whether they continue to receive this assistance.

### Provision of Transport:

Transport provided (new cases) during the year	...	...	...	39
Transport discontinued during the year	...	...	...	38
Transport continuing at 31.12.69	...	...	...	70

The seventy children receiving transport at the end of the year were conveyed as follows:

To Special Schools in Bristol	...	...	...	...	11
To Penn Hill Day School	...	...	...	...	34
To Moorlands Infants Partially Hearing Unit	...	...	...	...	4
To South Twerton Partially Hearing Unit	...	...	...	...	2
To Kingswood School, Bath	...	...	...	...	1
To Wansdyke Day School	...	...	...	...	7
To Riverside Day Nursery, Bath	...	...	...	...	2
To Non-Communicating Class, Parkside School	...	...	...	...	3
To Other Bath Schools (Infant, Junior and Senior)	...	...	...	...	6

## SCHOOL MEALS SERVICE

Mrs. E. A. Delaney, School Meals Organiser, has kindly reported as follows:

### “(a) Meals:

The charge for school meals has remained at 1/6d. per head during 1969. The scheme under which provision was made to supply free meals to fourth and subsequent children of any family has been rescinded. The arrangements for providing free meals, based on an income scale continues.

Thirty-one of the maintained schools in the city have self-contained kitchen/dining rooms. Meals are sent from certain of these schools to the remaining 10 schools which have dining room facilities only. Over the 198 school days, a total of 1,773,977 were served (191 days, 1,773,725 dinners in 1967/68). The average daily number of meals served was 9,540 of which 8,960 were served to maintained schools, and 580 were supplied to the five non-maintained schools. Over the year, 114,834 meals (114,037 in 1967/68) were supplied to the non-maintained schools.

### (b) Milk:

Milk in one third pint bottles continues to be taken by the great majority of primary school pupils”.

TABLE 1

**(a) Routine Inspections:**

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,130
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	955
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	847
Total:								2,932
Other periodic examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231
Grand Total:								3,163

**(b) Other Inspections:**

Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Re-Examinations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,421
Total:								1,506
Fitness for Employment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	363
Handicapped Pupils prior to return to schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Ascertainment of Handicapped Pupils	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32

TABLE 2

**L.E.A. SPECIALIST OPHTHALMIC CLINIC**

Total number of Eye Clinics held at Bath Eye Infirmary	...	...	84
Total attendances	...	...	487
Total number with refractive error and squint (New Cases)	...	...	185
Total number of external and other cases (New Cases)	...	...	2
Spectacles prescribed for schoolchildren	...	...	427
Spectacles known to have been provided by the Hospital	...	...	423

TABLE 3

**L.E.A./H.M.C. SPECIALIST ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC 1969**

Surgeon's Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
After-care Sessions	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
No. of new cases (excluding infants)	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
No. of old cases (continuing)	...	...	...	...	...	...	136
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	398
Cases treated by Physiotherapist	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Attendance for Physiotherapy	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Admitted to Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Discharged from Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	35

**Admitted to Orthopaedic Hospital:**

Anterior Poliomyelitis-Chronic (for surgery)	...	...	...	...	2
Congenital deformities	...	...	...	...	1
Fractures and Injuries (except burns)	...	...	...	...	12
Hip conditions	...	...	...	...	3
Foot deformities (excluding talipes)	...	...	...	...	4
Osteomyelitis	...	...	...	...	1
Other conditions	...	...	...	...	18
Spastic	...	...	...	...	—
Postural condition	...	...	...	...	—
Stills disease	...	...	...	...	—
					—
				Total:	41
					==
No. of cases Re-admitted	...	...	...	...	7

TABLE 4

## L.E.A. SPEECH CLINIC

Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,210
Total individuals:	Boys	...	...	...	...	...	133
	Girls	...	...	...	...	...	57
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
New Cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	69
Ceased attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Seen at school	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
For review	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Speech Therapy not necessary	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

## Defects

	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Stammer	32	6	38
Cleft Palate	1	2	3
Articulatory deviation	67	30	97
Language deviation	1	—	1
Language + articulatory deviation	33	15	48
Voice deviation	1	2	3
Total:	<u>135</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>190</u>



# STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE 1969

## MEDICAL

*Principal School Medical Officer and Medical Officer of Health:*

\*R. M. ROSS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

*Deputy Principal School Medical Officer and Deputy Medical Officer of Health:*

\*M. C. T. WILKES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S., D.Obst. R.C.O.G.  
D.P.H.

*School Medical Officers:*

\*HELEN M. H. MACK, M.B., Ch.B.

\*E. A. LOIS BLAKE, M.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.R.C.O.G.

\*D. J. STEWART, M.B., Ch. B.,

## SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS

*Child Guidance:*

Medical Director: A. C. FAIRBURN, M.R.C.P., D.C.H., D.P.M.

Consultant Psychiatrists: A. GUIRDHAM, M.A., D.M., B.Ch., D.P.M.  
K. REEVES, M.D. (Vienna)

Senior Educational Psychologist: L. HOWITT, M.A., M.Ed., A.B.Ps.S.

Assistant Educational Psychologist: A. R. POWELL, B.A.Hons.  
(Psychology and Philosophy)

Senior Psychiatric Social Worker: MISS J. W. HASLER, B.Sc. (Econ.),  
A.A.P.S.W.

Psychiatric Social Workers: MRS. H. WHITTAM, B.A., A.A.P.S.W.,  
(Part-time). MRS. R. BRIDGES, A.A.P.S.W. (until 31.3.69)

MISS P. TOYNE, A.A.P.S.W. (from 27.10.69)

Play Therapist: MISS R. ANDERSON, M.A.O.T., Cert. in Play Therapy

*Speech Therapist:*

MRS. A. ELLIOTT, L.C.S.T. (until 28.2.69)

MISS S. A. SWAFFIELD, L.C.S.T. (from 18.8.69)

*Dental:*

G. G. DAVIS, L.D.S. (Principal School Dental Officer)

MISS E. R. SHINKWIN, B.D.S. (School Dental Officer) (until 30.6.69)

MR. G. HUTTON, L.D.S. (from 1.8.69)

*Nursing Service:*

\*Superintendent Health Visitor: MISS S. E. JONES, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
H.V. Cert.

\*Health Visitors/School Nurses:

MISS E. J. OSBORNE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MRS. B. D. WATTS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (until 30.9.69)

MISS Y. M. CLARABUT, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MRS. E. LONGSTONE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., H.V. Tutor (Cert.)

MRS. M. J. AYLING, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MISS R. M. PURNELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MRS. M. E. S. TREDINNICK, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MRS. H. EVELYN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (until 17.10.69)

MRS. A. M. GALLOP, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

MRS. K. E. KLEMEN, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N., H.V. Cert.  
 MISS B. M. FRY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Queen's Nurse  
 MRS. W. M. DENNIS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Queen's Nurse  
 MRS. T. D. NEATE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (until 28.2.69)  
 MRS. P. A. M. RIXON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (Part-time)  
 MRS. A. A. FORD, S.R.N., O.N.C., H.V. Cert. (from 1.10.69)  
 MISS Y. F. LEE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (from 1.11.69)  
 MRS. M. M. ROBERTS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Queen's Nurse  
 (from 1.11.69)  
 MISS P. F. BATH, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.S.C.N., H.V. Cert. (from 1.3.69  
 to 14.9.69)

*School Nurse (Part-time):*

MRS. E. M. MILSOM, S.R.N.

*Dental Attendants:*

MRS. E. DAUNCEY.

MRS. L. D. A. MAHONY

*Clerical Staff:*

*Senior Administrative Officer:	MR. C. J. TAYLOR, D.P.A.
Senior Clerk:	MR. D. C. CLARK
Clerks:	MRS. G. V. NUTTALL
	MISS P. V. NEWMAN
	MISS T. CUNNINGHAM
	MISS C. SMITH

*Others who have contributed to this report:*

MISS J. FISH, (University of Manchester Certificate), Peripatetic  
 Teacher of the Deaf  
 MRS. E. A. DELANEY, School Meals Organiser  
 MR. G. FEAR, Chief School Welfare Officer

*\*Whole-time Officers of the City Council, but part-time only for the  
 Education Committee.*

**School Clinics:**

The following are the particulars of the principal school clinics which  
 are normally held as follows:

Blue Coat House, Sawclose, Bath (Minor Ailments Clinic)	
... ..	Appointments as arranged
City of Bath Boys' School, Beechen Cliff, Bath	
... ..	9.30 - 12.00 3rd Wednesday
City of Bath Girls' School, Upper Oldfield Park, Bath	
... ..	9.30 - 12.00 2nd Wednesday
City of Bath Technical School, Brougham Hayes, Bath	
... ..	9.30 - 12.00 3rd Tuesday
Fosseway Infants' School, Frome Road, Odd Down, Bath	
... ..	9.30 - 12.00 1st Thursday
Moorlands Infants' School, Moorfields Road, Bath	
... ..	9.30 - 12.00 1st Tuesday
Oldfield Secondary Modern Boys' School, Wells Road, Bath	
... ..	9.30 - 12.00 2nd and 4th Thursday
Southdown Junior School, Mount Road, Bath	
... ..	9.30 - 12.00 2nd Tuesday
Westhill Secondary Modern Boys' School, Rush Hill, Bath	
... ..	9.30 - 12.00 Thursdays or Fridays alternate weeks
West Twerton Secondary Modern Girls' School, The Hollow, Bath	
... ..	9.30 - 12.00 1st and 3rd Thursday

Special Clinics:

Dental Clinic, Blue Coat House, Sawclose, Bath					9.30 - 5.00 Monday - Friday
...	...	...	...	...	
Eye Infirmary, Belvedere, Bath					2.00 Monday and Friday
...	...	...	...	...	(by appointment)
Orthopaedic After-Care Clinic, Blue Coat House, Sawclose, Bath					10.00 - 12.00 Wednesday and—
...	...	...	...	...	2.00 - 4.00 (by appointment)
...	...	...	...	...	10.00 - 12.00 Thursday (by appointment)
...	...	...	...	...	Ultra Violet Rays (by appointment)

**Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector  
and Chief Housing Inspector  
for the year 1969**

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

1969, my ninth year in your service, was one of growing strain on the department. The rate of increase in the general work may be gauged from the table at the beginning of Section II. It will be seen that nuisances and contraventions dealt with have increased by half as much again since 1965, while complaints of rodent infestation have doubled and of other pests increased by more than half again in the same period.

Food sampling, food hygiene and inspections under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, suffered accordingly. Fortunately, we escaped any major outbreak of food poisoning.

The Housing Act 1969, which came into effect on 25th August, added appreciably to our powers and duties for the inspection, repair and improvement of dwellings, with particular reference to improvement areas and houses in multiple occupation. Its full effect has yet to be felt. At the end of the year much of the initial administration of improvement grant work was transferred from the Town Clerk's Department to this office, since we must decide whether a dwelling has sufficient life to merit improvement and, at the same time, can advise owners how to make the best use of grants available.

In coping with the increasing load we were handicapped by inadequate staff and space. Miss J. Sawyer ably filled the vacancy for a second typist. Miss K. Francis came and went, as did pupil inspector Mr. T. Player who seized the opportunity of a degree course in Food Technology at Reading University.

It is more pleasing to recall the increasing understanding and co-operation that is developing as the new committees and groups of officers have worked together, and the undoubted success of the open meetings called to enable John Citizen and his wife to hear what changes are proposed for his neighbourhood and to contribute their ideas. Welcome, too, is the growing appreciation of the need to care about the world around us.

To the Chairman and members of the Family Services and Estates Committees, and to my colleagues both in and out of the department, my sincere thanks for all that they have done for environmental health.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Yours faithfully,

R. V. REDSTON  
*Chief Public Health Inspector,  
Chief Housing Inspector*



The report is set out as follows:

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## SECTION I

### HOUSING

New dwellings completed by the Corporation	...	...	...	358
New dwellings completed by private enterprise	...	...	...	125
				483

While this is much less than the 646 dwellings completed in 1968, 47 additional dwellings were provided through improvement grants.

#### Clearance Areas:

(a) Ballance Street Clearance Area is at last clear. In its place will arise flats served by Bath's first district heating scheme on which we were consulted and which is welcome as a contribution to clean air.

(b) Clearance of Claremont Buildings and Eldon Place was completed in readiness for redevelopment.

(c) A public enquiry on the Northampton Buildings Compulsory Purchase Order was held on 1st April and on the High Street, Weston, Compulsory Purchase Order on 2nd July. Both Orders were subsequently confirmed.

(d) Opposition to the St. John's Road, Bathwick, Compulsory Purchase Order was withdrawn and the Order confirmed.

(e) The Locksbrook Road Compulsory Purchase Order, affecting Nos. 93 to 101A Locksbrook Road, was withdrawn because clearance was agreed with the new owner.

(f) A public enquiry on the Lambridge Street Compulsory Purchase Order, affecting 13 houses, Nos. 1 - 13 Lambridge Street, was held on 2nd December. The Order was confirmed.

	<i>Houses demolished</i>	<i>Displaced Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
<b>In Clearance Areas:</b>			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation ...	52	24	16
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc. ...	5	6	3
(3) Houses on land acquired under Sec. 43(2) Housing Act, 1957 ...	—	—	—
<b>Not in Clearance Areas:</b>			
(4) As a result of a formal or informal procedure under Housing Acts ...	96	27	15
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	85	55	25
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts ...	—	—	—
(7) Unfit houses included in unfitness orders ...	—	—	—

#### A. Houses Demolished:

The houses demolished, to which the above figures refer, were as follows:

1, 2, 3, 4 Prospect Cottages; 1, 2, 3, 4 Northampton Cottages; 1 - 49 Eldon Place; 46 Salisbury Road; 10 Prospect Place, Weston; 7 - 13 Cottage Place; 19, 20, 21, 50, 51, 103, 104, 125, 128 Calton Road; 1 - 10 Hopmead

Buildings; 1 - 6 Larkhall Buildings; 1, 2 Brunswick Cottages; 25, 26 Cheltenham Street; 6 Wells Road; 3 - 10 Bedford Street; 34 James Street West; 38, 39 Whiteway Road; 1, 2 Trinity Place; 8 - 12 Mill Lane; 9, 10 Sydney Wharf; 4, 7 - 10 Lansdown Place, Weston; 1, 2 Woodbine Place; 4 Lower Bristol Road; 23 Lampards Buildings; 22 Ballance Street; 1A Summerfield Buildings; 4 Mount Pleasant; 10 - 16 The Close; Belle Vue Cottage, Lansdown; 43 High Street, Weston; 1/2 Belle Vue Place; 5, 7, 11 High Street, Lansdown; 5, 6 Georges Buildings; 3, 4, 5 Nelson Terrace; 19, 20 Lansdown Road; 3, 4 Belle Vue Buildings; 71 Holloway; 12, 13, 14 Brookleaze Place.

The Local Authority owned houses certified unfit and demolished during the year were as follows:

22 Lampards Buildings; 23, 24 Ballance Street; 1, 2, 3 Mount Pleasant; 1 - 15 Waterloo Buildings, Widcombe; 42 High Street, Weston; 3, 4, 6, 6A, 8 - 10 High Street, Lansdown; 18 Lansdown Road; 17 Rosehill; 65, 67, 69 Holloway; 25, 26 Beechen Cliff Place; 18, 117 - 119, 121 - 124, 126, 127, 129 - 133 Calton Road; 5 - 8, 10 - 14, 16 - 23 Prospect Buildings, Twerton; 26 - 36 The Close; 8 Wells Road; 1, 2 Trafalgar Terrace; 1, 2, 3 St. Mark's Gardens.

## B. Unfit Houses closed:

	<i>No. of Houses</i>	<i>Displaced Persons</i>	<i>Families</i>
(8) Under Section 16(4) and 17(1) Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	29	33	17
(9) Under Section 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957 ... ..	—	—	—
(10) Parts of building closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 ...	10	13	6

The houses closed to which the above figures refer, are as follows:

2, 3, 17 Worcester Buildings; 19 Entry Hill; 62 Lymore Avenue; 1 - 4 Windsor Terrace; 3 Brooklyn Road; 1 - 4 Nelson Place West; 1 Old Orchard; 31 Cornwall Buildings; 18 Church Street, Weston; 20 James Street West; 4 Queens Place, Widcombe; 2 St. Annes Place; 85 High Street, Weston; 7, 8 New Road Buildings; 5 Caledonian Road; 56 Frome Road; 6 Circus Place; 15 Guinea Lane; 11/12 High Street, Twerton; 47 Entry Hill.

The houses containing the parts of buildings closed, i.e. basements, etc. and to which the above figures refer are as follows:

5 Daniel Street; 26 Henrietta Street; 6, 12 Catherine Place; 123 Wells Road; 5 Widcombe Parade; 8 Springfield Place; 5 Hanover Street; 2 Nelson Place East; 20 Prior Park Road.

## C. Unfit Houses made fit:

	<i>By Owner</i>	<i>By Local Authority</i>
(11) After informal action by Local Authority ...	107	—
(12) After formal notice under:		
(a) Public Health Acts ... ..	1	—
(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act 1957 ...	—	—
(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957 ... ..	—	—

## D. Other houses in which defects were remedied:

(14) After formal notice under Public Health Acts ... ..	13
(15) After formal action under Section 9(1a) Housing Act, 1957 ...	—
(16) After informal action by Local Authority ... ..	67

To assist owners of unfit property faced with the forbidding notices prescribed under the Housing Acts, an informal letter was drafted in conjunction with the Town Clerk's Department to explain our purpose and their rights in terms as simple as possible.

## HOUSING PROGRESS:

### (a) Clearance:

Two hundred and thirty-eight houses were demolished and 29 closed during the year, compared with 88 and 20 in 1968.

Ten basements were closed, compared with 16.

The new provisions for compensation under which unfit houses owner occupied for two or more years attract compensation based on market value, and other well maintained unfit houses compensation equal to four times the rateable value, both reduces hardship and provides an incentive to owners to maintain their houses.

The former provision would have applied to No. 5 St. Swithin's Place, one of six houses represented as unfit fifteen years previously and then made subject to an undertaking not to relet. Two of the houses having become seriously dilapidated and the remainder having deteriorated structurally, Demolition Orders were made but, on appeal, No. 5 was held to be fit.

### (b) Maintenance:

Inspections under the Housing Acts increased from 2,564 in 1968 to 3,227 and those concerning applications for improvement grants from 440 to 600. Applications for loans decreased because of financial restrictions.

Inspection of the accommodation of applicants for Council houses and flats again increased, being 1,022 in 1967, 1,253 in 1968 and 1,463 in 1969. These inspections determine whether applicants should be treated as priority and are a useful spot check on housing conditions generally. Often the existing accommodation can be improved.

The considerable volume of work involved in surveying and securing improvements in housing conditions is illustrated in the following tables in which corresponding figures for 1968 are shown in brackets.

### Inspections and re-inspections in connection with housing:

Acquisition of dwelling houses by Corporation	...	...	124	(85)
Applications for Council Houses	...	...	1463	(1253)
Applications for Grants under Housing Acts	...	...	600	(440)
Applications for Loans under Housing Acts	...	...	123	(171)
Housing conditions—Housing Acts, 1936-69	...	...	3227	(2564)
Housing conditions—Public Health Act, 1936	...	...	738	(713)
Houses in multiple occupation	...	...	87	(126)
Permitted number of occupants in dwelling houses	...	...	3	(7)
Property Enquiries: Information regarding Orders, Notices, etc. in respect of 1861 (1980) premises.				

### Works carried out, etc.:

Dampness remedied	...	...	...	...	66	(52)
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	...	2	(1)
Lighting and ventilation provided	...	...	...	...	2	(2)
Paving repaired	...	...	...	...	10	(8)
Roofs, gutters, etc. repaired	...	...	...	...	62	(44)
Sanitary accommodation provided and improved	...	...	...	...	16	(7)
Sinks renewed	...	...	...	...	20	(3)
General repairs	...	...	...	...	114	(122)



**(c) Overcrowding:**

Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	(68)
New Cases found	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	(30)
Cases abated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	(14)
Cases still existing on 31st December, 1969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	(52)

**(d) Improvement:**

Applications for improvement grant from the various informal improvement areas continued to be received. The Hungerford Road Area is now nearing the point when all the houses have all the standard amenities. Few houses needing improvement were found in the Park Avenue—Magdalen Road district.

**East Twerton General Improvement Area**

A house-to-house survey of the East Twerton General Improvement Area was carried out under the supervision of Mr. Dhenin to determine which houses lacked amenities, their general condition and the population of the area. At the same time the number of cars was ascertained and whether they were garaged.

It was found that of the 669 houses that will remain after 35 have been demolished to make way for improvements, 339 were owner-occupied and 130 tenanted; 241 had all the standard amenities, 79 some of them, and 147 none. The total population included 215 old aged pensioners and 177 children under 11 years. There were 140 vehicles belonging to occupants, of which only 49 had garages.

These facts were embodied in a report to Estates Committee in October 1969. The area was then declared a General Improvement Area. The capital cost of improvements to the neighbourhood recommended by the City Architect and Planning Officer were estimated by the City Treasurer to be £82,000, part of which (£50 per house) will be met by government contribution under the Housing Act 1969.

A letter and a folder containing information about improvement grants were then sent to all owners and tenants of improvable houses in the area, and have already elicited a number of enquiries and some applications for grants.

**Dolmeads:**

Also during 1969 my deputy, Mr. G. W. Dhenin, carried out a survey of the red brick houses in the Dolmeads which revealed that most (43) had sufficient life and were capable of, and needed, improvement. His proposals were costed by the City Architect's Department, approved by Estates Committee, and are now in hand.

This has been followed by proposals for the improvement of all the City's older Council estates.

On 14th July, the House of Commons Estimates Sub-Committee B visited Bath to enquire into our housing problems, especially the economic problem of providing and maintaining Council accommodation.

**Improvement Grants:**

*(Figures in brackets relate to 1968)*

	<i>Discretionary</i>	<i>Standard</i>
Applications received ... ..	89 (79)	41 (43)
Brought forward from 1967 ... ..	—	1 (2)
Approved ... ..	83 (73)	39 (36)
Withdrawn ... ..	4 (1)	3 (4)
Refused ... ..	2 (5)	— (2)
Carried over to 1969 ... ..	—	— (1)
Inspections and re-inspections for the purpose—600 (440)		
Number of additional units of accommodation provided—47 (26)		

**Advances under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Acts:**

Applications for advances to purchase received ... ..	28 (104)
Applications for advances to repair or improve ... ..	8 (10)
Applications withdrawn or refused ... ..	1 (3)
Loans granted ... ..	32 (111)
Houses rendered fit or provided with standard amenities ... ..	50 (59)
Inspections and re-inspections ... ..	123 (171)

**SECTION II**

**ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE**

**Complaints:**

The volume of complaints of various kinds dealt with is illustrated in the following table:

	1966	1967	1968	1969
Unsound food ... ..	67	54	64	70
Nuisances and contraventions ... ..	339	330	415	412
Noise ... ..	8	16	15	17
Rodent infestation ... ..	676	658	766	1054
Wasp nests ... ..	168	315	121	278
Other pests ... ..	127	131	161	213
	<u>1385</u>	<u>1504</u>	<u>1542</u>	<u>2044</u>

**Clean Air:**

Again it proved impossible to launch a programme for smoke control. To the general economic stringencies was added uncertainty as to future supplies of solid smokeless fuels due to the rapid run down of coke production as North Sea gas and gas from oil cost less than coal gas. It was impossible to gauge with confidence what future demand for smokeless fuels would be and so the cost of converting areas to smokeless fuels.

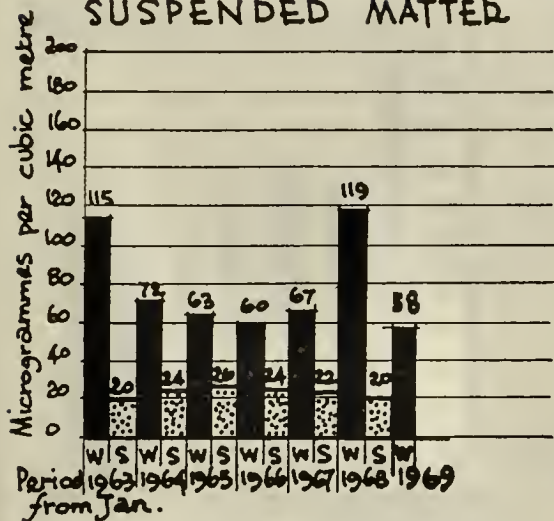
Meanwhile the level of pollution by suspended matter and sulphur dioxide continues to be recorded at four points in the city. Average winter and summer levels are shown in the accompanying graphs.

All plans involving the provision or enlargement of major fuel burning appliances are investigated by the inspectors to ensure that the appliance complies with the Clean Air Acts of 1956 and 1968 and discharges via a chimney of adequate height to prevent any appreciable ground level concentration of sulphur dioxide.

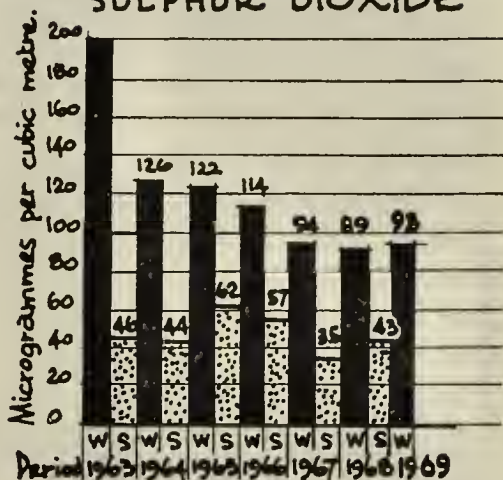
A particular recurring problem of petrol fumes affecting houses in Stuart Place was solved by the District Public Health Inspector, Mr. T. A. Hemmings, with the aid of the City Engineer's Department.

# MIDLAND YARD (Nº 1.)

## SUSPENDED MATTER

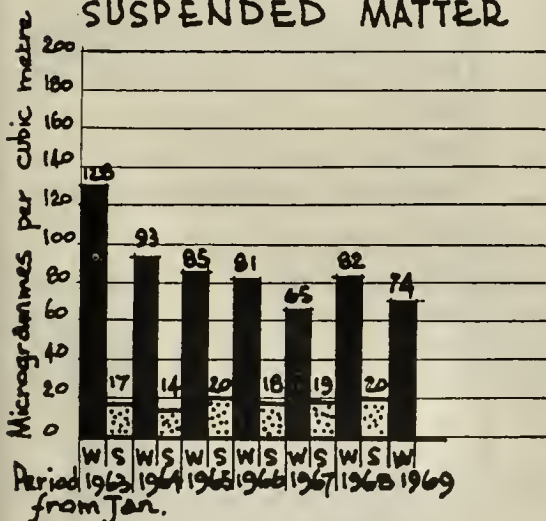


## SULPHUR DIOXIDE



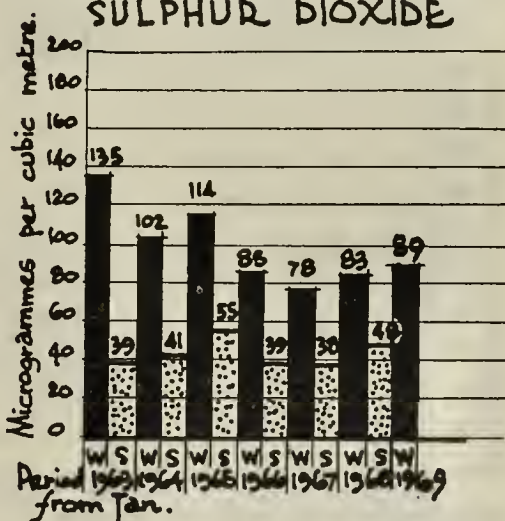
# SHAFTESBURY

## SUSPENDED MATTER



# ROAD (Nº 2.)

## SULPHUR DIOXIDE

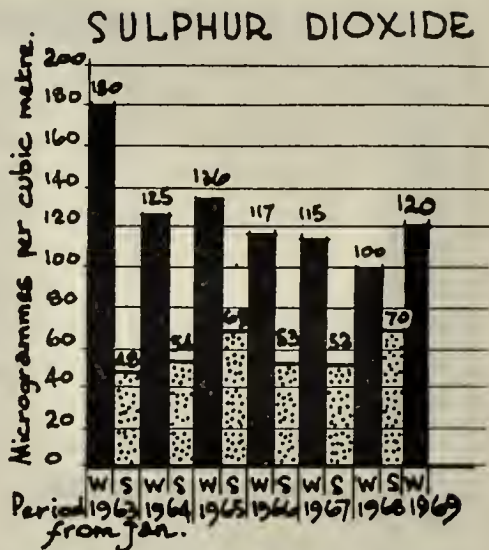
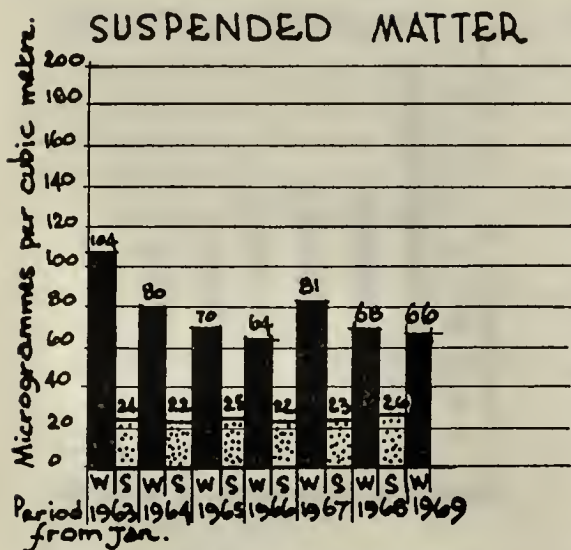


S - SUMMER (April to September).

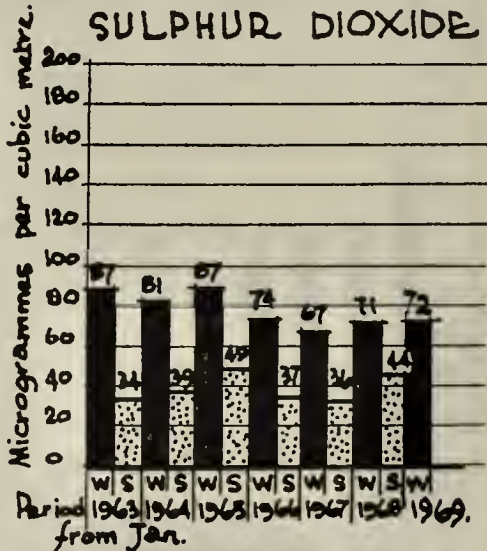
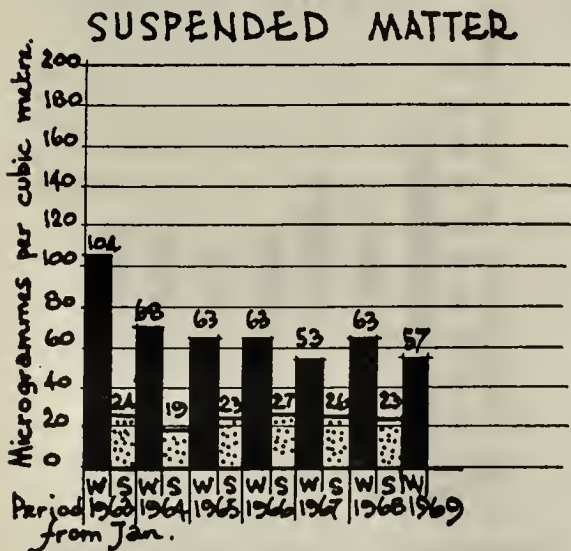
W - WINTER (October to March).



# BLUECOAT HOUSE (N° 3).



# FIRE STATION (N° 4).



S - SUMMER (April to September).  
W - WINTER (October to March).



**Noise:**

Of the various noise problems dealt with during the year the most difficult were complaints of noise from two clubs frequented by young people.

No one wants to deny them the pleasure of music, but when the noise generated exceeds 95dBA, one fears for their hearing and no ordinary building is proof against it. What is needed is a cheap device for automatically limiting the noise of amplifiers.

Like bagpipes, it is perhaps more enjoyable in the open air and from a distance, which may account for the popularity of the Blues Festival on the Recreation Ground, where this department's problems were more those of sanitation and food hygiene provided by a so large and unexpected influx of folk. That they were successfully dealt with is a tribute to the co-operation and improvisation of all concerned, particularly Mr. Dhenin and Mr. Hanham.

Altogether 17 complaints of noise were received and investigated, nuisance being confirmed and remedied informally at 3 industrial, 4 commercial and 4 domestic premises.

**Caravans:**

Efforts by the owner to produce an economic scheme to bring the Stonehouse Lane caravan site to a reasonable standard proved abortive and the site has now been run down.

Apart from the site at Claverton Down, there are now only three individual sites in the city, all of which are satisfactory.

The inspector for that district, Mr. W. J. Pearce, advised on public health requirements for the proposed caravan site at Newbridge and the Parks Director, Mr. Pearce and myself inspected two similar sites in West Somerset.

**Sewerage and Sewage Disposal:**

The City Engineer reports that work is now proceeding on the reconstruction of the main interceptor sewers to make good deficiencies and to provide additional capacity for future increases in water consumption and population. Sewerage schemes are also in hand for dealing with the problems of flooding in the Weston and Larkhall districts.

**Works completed, Nuisances Abated, etc.:**

Accumulations removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Defective sewers repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Drains repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
Drains unstopped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Smoke Nuisances—Industrial 4, Domestic 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Other drainage works	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13

## Inspections and Re-inspections re:

Accumulations of offensive materials and other nuisances	...	...	570
Animal boarding establishments	...	...	15
Atmospheric pollution	...	...	117
Atmospheric pollution recording	...	...	1077
Common Lodging Houses	...	...	1
Controlled Tipping	...	...	13
Drainage Inspections	...	...	581
Drain Testing (Smoke 48, Colour 76)	...	...	86
Fireguards and Heating Appliances	...	...	—
Flooding	...	...	69
Health Education	...	...	129
Immigrants	...	...	38
Infectious diseases	...	...	528
Keeping of Animals and Poultry	...	...	37
Noise Complaints	...	...	211
Offensive Trades	...	...	—
Pest Control	...	...	130
Pet Shops	...	...	12
Provision of dustbins	...	...	25
Provision of Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	8
Public Conveniences	...	...	150
Rivers, Canal, Brooks, pollution of	...	...	—
Rodent Control (including 4876 by Rodent Operators)	...	...	5088
Schools, Cinemas	...	...	25
Swimming Baths	...	...	34
Tents, Vans, Sheds and Caravans	...	...	72
Verminous persons and premises	...	...	7
Water Supplies	...	...	21

## SECTION III

### INSPECTION AND SAMPLING OF FOOD

#### (A) Registration and Inspection of Premises:

1. The number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is:

	<i>Newly Registered</i>	<i>Discon- tinued</i>	<i>Total now Registered</i>
Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	2	23	53
Manufacture and sale of ice-cream	—	—	3
Storage of ice-cream intended for sale	—	—	3
Sale of ice-cream	4	4	404

2. The numbers and categories of premises in the City subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations are:

	<i>No. of premises</i>	<i>No. com- plying with Reg. 16</i>	<i>No. to which Reg. 19 applies</i>	<i>No. com- plying with Reg. 19</i>
Grocers and Provisions	139	139	130	130
Green grocers	59	59	46	46
Fish Friers' premises	13	13	13	13
Cafes and Restaurants	83	83	83	83
Fishmongers	11	11	11	11
Butchers	65	65	65	65
Bakers	26	26	26	26
Licensed Premises	115	115	115	115
Hotels and Boarding Houses	45	45	45	45
Confectioners	75	75	39	39

### 3. Inspections:

Bakehouses ... ..	28
Butchers' shops ... ..	65
Canteens and Kitchens (including cafes, hotels and restaurants) ...	247
Cattle Market ... ..	44
Chemists ... ..	4
Confectioners ... ..	51
Dairies, Pasteurising Plant ... ..	16
Examination of foodstuffs ... ..	228
Fishmongers and Poulterers ... ..	—
Food poisoning investigations ... ..	73
Food complaint investigations ... ..	204

#### FOOD SAMPLING:

Food and Drugs Act samples ... ..	86
Ice-cream ... ..	39
Milk for bacteriological examination ... ..	217
Milk for biological examination ... ..	5
Food for bacteriological examination ... ..	82
Food vehicles ... ..	77
Fried Fish shops ... ..	15
Fruiterers and Greengrocers ... ..	37
Grocers and Provision Merchants ... ..	120
Ice-cream vendors' premises ... ..	30
Licensed premises ... ..	42
Meat and Food Depots ... ..	84
Merchandise Marks Act ... ..	95
Milk distribution ... ..	20
Other food premises ... ..	36
Slaughterhouses ... ..	1054
Water sampling ... ..	219

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3198

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### (B)

#### 1. Food Hygiene and Food Poisoning:

Routine inspection and advice to the food trade continued successfully in so far as no major outbreak of food poisoning occurred. No prosecutions under Food Hygiene Regulations were found necessary apart from one offence of smoking while handling food.

#### 2. Food Complaints:

Total complaints again increased, being 54 in 1967, 64 in 1968 and 70 in 1969.

It is disturbing to find this increase, which suggests that food traders are relaxing their precautions, perhaps because we have been more lenient with them.

Of the 70 complaints, 13 were due to mould growth, 29 to foreign bodies varying from pieces of glass, mouse droppings and a spider, and the remainder to a miscellany of abnormalities, many of which did not amount to a legal offence.

### (B) Food and Drugs Sampling:

One hundred and sixty nine samples were submitted to the Public Analyst comprising:

Informal routine samples under Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ... ..	148
Formal samples under Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ... ..	0
Water for Chemical examination ... ..	3
Miscellaneous investigations ... ..	18

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169

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The nature of the formal and informal samples taken for analysis were as follows:

<i>Nature of Sample</i>	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Cheese ... ..	—	13
Meat, Meat Products, Pastes, etc. ... ..	—	17
Eggs ... ..	—	14
Sausages ... ..	—	41
Groceries—miscellaneous ... ..	—	2
Milk ... ..	—	47
Fruit—fresh, preserved and canned ... ..	—	3
Milk Foods and Cream ... ..	—	5
Fruit Drinks, Non-Alcoholic Wines ... ..	—	5
Vegetables—Fresh and Canned ... ..	—	1
Totals:	—	148

The average fat and non-fatty solids contents of Channel Island milk samples was 4.70 and 9.24 per cent respectively. (The legal minimum fat contents is 4.00 per cent.) These are higher than those of the previous year and are very satisfactory. The corresponding averages for other milk samples were 3.83 and 8.96 per cent respectively. (Presumptive standards 3.00 per cent fat and 8.50 per cent non-fatty solids.) Here again both sets of figures are very satisfactory and in fact show an increase on fat percentage while the excellent value for none fatty solids remains unchanged compared with 1968. All samples of untreated milks were also examined for the presence of antibiotics and all were negative. Fourteen samples of frozen whole hen egg were procured: all samples were negative to the alpha amylase tests, thus proving that heat treatment had been effective. (Egg occasionally contains salmonella food poisoning organisms.) A number of samples of cheese of English, Empire and foreign origin were sampled and all were genuine.

Forty-one samples of sausages and sausage meat were obtained and all these samples were genuine. A high proportion of the samples were of manufacture by local butchers. I am pleased to record that the average meat and fat content of pork sausage meat was 70.26 and 20.46 per cent respectively, while the figure for beef sausages were 64.80 and 20.40 per cent respectively. (The standards are: pork sausages 65% meat: beef sausages 50% meat.) The fat value in both cases should not exceed 50% of meat content.

Mr. R. J. Pendlebury carried out the sampling programme and I am indebted to him for these observations. In this as with other matters on which they were consulted, Dr. James and his Public Analyst staff were most helpful.

## (C)

### 1. Meat Inspection:

While slightly less than in 1968, the total animals killed and inspected at the two slaughterhouses in the city was appreciably more than in previous years, the number having risen steadily from 8,418 in 1964 to 14,975 in 1968.

The percentage of animals affected with disease increased from 18.26 in 1968 to 28.19 and the weight of meat and offal rejected as unfit increased half



as much again. In particular, there was an increase in condemnations due to abscesses in pigs and to liver fluke in cattle and sheep, the latter probably due to proliferation of the snail *Lymnaea truncatula* on pastures in the wet conditions of 1968. The fluke, a leaflike parasite, passes one stage of its life cycle in these snails.

The incidence of *cysticercus bovis* in cattle decreased from 0.41 % in 1968 to 0.28 % in 1969.

<i>Type of Animal</i>	<i>Location of Cysts</i>			<i>Viable</i>	<i>Caseous</i>
	<i>Heart</i>	<i>Masseter Muscle</i>	<i>Diaphragm</i>		
Cows ...	—	—	—	—	—
Heifers ...	—	2	—	1	1
Steers ...	1	5	1	2	5
Total:	1	7	1	3	6

## 2. Diseases of Animals Act and Orders:

Action under the Diseases of Animals Act was fortunately confined to the initial licensing of the movement of swine from the market and of Irish cattle.

Meanwhile we have been studying the findings of the Northumberland Committee on the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in 1967.

## 3. Poultry Inspections:

There are no poultry slaughterhouses in Bath.

# CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	<i>Cattle Excl'dg. Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Number killed (if known)	3003	200	314	5562	5141	14220
Number inspected ...	3003	200	314	5562	5141	14220
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	6	19	7	32
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	1057	149	4	1411	1357	3978
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	35.19	74.5	3.18	25.79	26.53	28.19
<b>Tuberculosis only:</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	2	—	—	—	9	11
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... ..	0.06	—	—	—	0.17	0.07
<b>Cysticercosis:</b>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	9	—	—	—	—	9
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	9	—	—	—	—	9
Generalised and totally condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

Visits to examine meat ... .. 1054

Weight of meat rejected as unfit for human consumption ... .. 9 tons, 11 cwts., 0 qrs., 21½ lbs.

# CONDITIONS RENDERING CARCASE MEAT AND ORGANS UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION

	<i>Cattle lbs.</i>	<i>Cows lbs.</i>	<i>Calves lbs.</i>	<i>Sheep lbs.</i>	<i>Pigs lbs.</i>
Abscessed ...	2192 (196)	199 (16)	80 (1)	25 (10)	329 (52)
Arthritis ...	—	—	—	—	138 (11)
Cirrhosis ...	163 (21)	51 (5)	—	24 (8)	229½ (86)
C. Bovis ...	136 (9)	—	—	—	—
Parasitical:					
Fascioliasis ...	7473½ (785)	1043 (83)	—	791¼ (507)	—
Other ...	14 (2)	35½ (5)	—	1474 (838)	1988 (772)
Pneumonia ...	9½ (3)	—	4 (1)	9 (4)	451½ (297)
Pyrexia ...	—	—	67 (2)	268 (8)	52 (1)
Telangiectasis ...	92 (8)	300 (20)	—	—	—
Tuberculosis ...	8 (2)	—	—	—	122 (13)
Misc. other conditions	875 (80)	396 (39)	411 (9)	974½ (163)	988 (325)
	10963 (1086)	2024½ (168)	562 (13)	3565¾ (1538)	4298 (1557)

Total: 9 tons, 11 cwt., 0 qrs., 21¼ lbs.  
(Figures in brackets indicate the number of animals affected)

## UN SOUND FOOD

**Foodstuffs condemned or surrendered on food premises other than slaughter-houses:**

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
In tins, packets, etc. ...		2	1	2¾
Meat ...		14	0	21
Other foodstuffs ...	1	16	0	17¼
	2	12	2	13

## (D) MILK AND DAIRIES

**Registration:**

Registered Dairies: 9      Registered Distributors: 100  
5 Licences were granted as follows:

"Pasteurised" and "Sterilised" ...	1
"Pasteurised" ...	1
"Pasteurised", "Sterilised" and "Ultra Heat Treated" ...	1
"Sterilised" ...	1
"Pasteurised" and "Ultra Heat Treated" ...	1
	5

## (E) WATER SUPPLIES AND SAMPLING

The City and Waterworks Engineer reports that the water supply continued to be satisfactory in both quantity and quality during the year. The average consumption for the year showed an increase of 6% over 1968, compared with the usual yearly increase of about 2%.

The estimated population supplied during this period was 100,650.  
The number of dwelling houses supplied is as follows:

(i) Purely domestic ... ..	28,582
Business with living accommodation ... ..	434
Public houses with living accommodation ... ..	128
Hotels and Boarding Houses ... ..	57
	<u>29,201</u>

(ii) There are no standpipe supplies.

A test for fluoride content was carried out on 27.2.69, the results of which, expressed in parts per million were:

Batheaston ... ..	0.04
Langridge ... ..	0.04
Midford ... ..	0.09
Monkswood ... ..	0.07
Tucking Mill ... ..	0.05
Weston ... ..	0.05

644 bacteriological tests were carried out, 77 on raw water and 567 on treated water going into supply. Twenty treated samples proved unsatisfactory but re-sampling showed satisfactory results in each case. 54 chemical analyses of raw water were carried out, of which one for each supply, dated 11.9.69, are given as typical:

#### ANALYSIS OF WATER SAMPLES TAKEN ON 11th SEPT., 1969

CHEMICAL	<i>Bath- easton</i>	<i>Lang- ridge</i>	<i>Mid- ford</i>	<i>Monks- wood</i>	<i>Tucking Mill</i>	<i>Weston</i>
(Results expressed in part per million)						
Appearance ... ..	clear	clear	clear	clear	clear	clear
Taste and Odour ... ..	normal	chlorinous		normal	slightly chlorinous	normal
Colour ... ..	normal	normal	normal	normal	normal	normal
pH Value ... ..	7.6	7.6		7.8	7.5	7.7
Free Chlorine ... ..		0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
Total Solid Residue ... ..	310	330	385	290	405	350
Suspended Matter ... ..	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Chlorine as chloride ... ..	17	17	20	17	25	18
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ... ..	0.01	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen ... ..	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03
Nitrate Nitrogen ... ..	3.7	5.1	4.6	2.9	5.6	3.5
Nitrite Nitrogen ... ..	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01	Less than 0.01
Total Alkalinity ... ..	260	260	280	240	260	270
Hardness:						
Temporary ... ..	260	260	280	240	260	270
Permanent ... ..	45	40	70	55	100	55
Total ... ..	305	300	350	295	360	325
Magnesium ... ..	20	15	25	25	30	20
Calcium ... ..	285	285	325	270	330	305
Copper ... ..	0.08	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Oxygen absorption from Permanganate solution in 4 hrs. at 27°C. ... ..	0.15	0.20	0.05	0.05	0.10	0.25
Fluoride ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—



Tests carried out have confirmed that the water supplied to the City does not have plumbo solvent action.

Samples taken by Mr. Pendlebury for the department and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and Public Analyst were as follows:

SOURCE OF SUPPLY							Number obtained	Number unsatisfactory
Mineral Springs	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	2
Other Springs	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2
City Mains	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	7
Swimming Baths	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	0
							<u>192</u>	<u>20</u>

All samples taken from the covered swimming baths and the uncovered Cross Bath were satisfactory. These results are excellent and provide sustained factual proof that the baths are well managed. Problems arose during peak hours of demand at the Cleveland open air swimming baths. Nine of the samples taken were unsatisfactory, mostly from the children's pool. More frequent emptying and stricter control should improve the situation considerably in a bath which is very popular but which presents greater problems of control. Of seventy-three samples taken of City mains supply, seven of such samples were unsatisfactory. This occurred in a relatively confined area and was due to a well isolated point of contamination which was quickly traced by the Waterworks Department and speedily rectified. Samples were taken regularly of the thermo-mineral springs at Stall Street, Pump Room, Physical Treatment Centre and the Old Royal Spring. Every sample was satisfactory.

(F) BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES SUBMITTED TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY

Five hundred and seventy-one samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Manor Hospital, Bath. They comprised:

Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	181
Milk (for biological examination)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
Water	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	189
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
									<u>571</u>

Examination of designated milk:

	Samples obtained	Failed Math. Blue Test	Failed Phospha- tase Test	Failed Turbity Test	Void
Untreated	37	12	*	*	—
Untreated (Channel Is.)	21	11	*	*	—
Pasteurised	55	1	—	*	—
Pasteurised (Channel Is.)	41	—	—	*	—
Sterilised	6	*	*	—	—
Ultra Heat Treated	21	*	*	—	—
		<u>181</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

\*Tests not applicable

**Examination of Ice Cream:**

The 61 samples of ice-cream were satisfactory as shown by the following results of examination:

Provisional Grade 1	53 or 87.0%	} Satisfactory
Provisional Grade 2	7 or 11.4%	
Provisional Grade 3	1 or 1.6%	} Unsatisfactory
Provisional Grade 4	Nil	

The results of the milk samples were generally very satisfactory as regards heat treated milks. Samples of untreated milks were not so good and a number of failures on Methylene Blue (keeping quality test) were again recorded.

Most of the samples of ice-cream were taken from larger containers at restaurants, hotels and cafes and were generally very satisfactory. The Department continued to participate in a survey of creams which was discontinued in July. Forty-six samples were taken in 1969, in addition to those taken during the previous year. Results were very mixed as was to be expected and they underline the need for the survey. Whereas chemical standards apply to creams, there are no bacteriological standards such as those which apply to milk and ice-cream. The whole matter is currently under consideration and one wonders whether a test, such as the Methylene Blue test, will be considered appropriate. The survey has been most interesting and I hope to be able to say more on this subject in my next report.

I am most grateful to Dr. P. Mann, Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service, and the staff at the laboratory, for their ready co-operation and advice. My thanks are also due to Mr. R. J. Pendlebury who carried out most of the field work.

**SECTION IV**

**Infectious Diseases and Disinfection:**

Visits of enquiry in connection with infectious and other diseases numbered 528 and disinfection was carried out in 29 cases, viz:

Scabies ... ..	13
Tuberculosis ... ..	7
Other diseases, etc. ... ..	9
	<hr/>
	29
	<hr/>

**SECTION V**

**FACTORIES, SHOPS, OFFICES, ETC.**

**Factories Act, 1937 to 1961 (Part I):**

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:

	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>
Factories without Mechanical Power	118	6	1
Factories with Mechanical Power ...	369	52	1
Other Premises ... ..	2	3	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	489	61	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

				<i>Defects</i>		<i>Defects referred</i>	
				<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>to H.M.</i>	<i>by H.M.</i>
						<i>Insp.</i>	<i>Insp.</i>
Want of cleanliness ...	...	...	...	3	2	—	—
Overcrowding ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ...	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:							
(a) Insufficient	...	...	...	2	3	—	7
(b) Unsuitable or defective	...	...	...	3	—	—	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	...	...	...	—	3	—	—
Other offences	...	...	...	1	1	—	—

### Outworkers:

Notifications were received in respect of 4 outworkers, all concerned with wearing apparel. The premises in which the work was carried on were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

### Shops Act, 1950:

Inspections and re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	127
Contraventions dealt with:						
Forms and Notices	...	...	...	...	...	—
Hours of closing	...	...	...	...	...	1

### Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

#### Registration (See Table A)

The number of registered premises increased during the year from 1,087 to 1,128 and the number recorded as employed from 9,641 to 10,028.

In offices the average number employed is slowly increasing, being 12.2 in 1966, 12.4 in 1967, 12.6 in 1968 and 13.3 in 1969.

Virtually all registered premises have now received at least an initial inspection with particulars recorded. The number of such general inspections was reduced from 312 in 1968 to 169, and the total visits from 574 to 427 through pressure of other work. At this rate premises would receive a general inspection only once in six years in which time some could have changed considerably. To improve in this we need more staff and more and better accommodation for them.

In fact the requirements of the Act are generally accepted as reasonable and observed.

453 contraventions were found, compared with 620 in 1968. All were dealt with informally. An analysis of contraventions is in the accompanying table.

Fewer accidents causing more than three days absence from work were reported—37, compared with 42 in 1968, but this may well be due to the neglect of employers to carry out this obligation. The table shows an analysis of reported accidents.

**Table 'A' Registration and General Inspection:**

(1) CLASS OF PREMISES	(2) <i>No. of premises registered during year</i>	(3) <i>Total No. of registered premises at end of year</i>	(4) <i>No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices ... ..	34	323	44
Retail shops ... ..	46	670	98
Wholesale shops, warehouses	2	42	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	6	91	26
Fuel storage depots ... ..	—	2	—
TOTALS:	88	1128	169

**Table 'B'**

Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises ... 427

**Table 'C' Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises by Work-  
place:**

(1) CLASS OF WORKPLACE	(2) <i>Number of persons employed</i>
Offices ... ..	4295
Retail shops ... ..	4137
Wholesale departments, warehouses ... ..	520
Catering establishments open to the public ... ..	982
Canteens ... ..	81
Fuel storage depots ... ..	13
Total ... ..	10028
Total Males ... ..	4220
Total Females ... ..	5808



Table 'D'

	<i>Offices</i>	<i>Retail Shops</i>	<i>Wholesale Warehouses</i>	<i>Catering establishments open to public, canteens</i>	<i>Fuel Storage Depots</i>
Machinery ... ..	—	1	—	—	—
Transport ... ..	—	1	1	—	—
Falls of persons ... ..	1	8	—	1	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person	—	5	—	—	—
Handling of goods ...	—	7	1	1	—
Struck by falling object ...	1	4	—	—	—
Fires and explosions ...	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Use of hand tools ... ..	—	1	—	—	—
Not otherwise specified ...	1	1	—	2	—

## ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Table 'E'

<i>Section</i>	<i>Number of Contraventions found</i>	<i>Section</i>	<i>Number of Contraventions found</i>
4	Cleanliness ... .. 32	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers) —
5	Overcrowding ... .. 7	15	Eating facilities ... .. —
6	Temperature ... .. 37	16	Floors, passage & stairs ... 71
7	Ventilation ... .. 22	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery ... .. —
8	Lighting ... .. 25	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery ... .. 7
9	Sanitary conveniences 25	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery ... —
10	Washing facilities ... 43	23	Prohibition of heavy work 1
11	Supply of drinking water 4	24	First aid—General provisions ... .. 38
12	Clothing accommodation 1	49	Notification of persons employed ... .. 88
13	Sitting facilities ... .. 2	50	Information for employees 50
			TOTAL 453

## ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

### **Bakehouses:**

There were thirteen bakehouses in use (including one basement bakehouse)—to which a total of 28 visits were made.

### **Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951:**

Three premises are registered as required by the Act.

### **Pet Animals Act, 1951:**

Licences were issued in respect of 6 pet shops to which 12 visits of inspection were made from time to time. No contraventions were found.

### **Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963:**

15 visits of inspection were made to two premises within the provisions of the Act.

## SECTION VI

### RODENT AND PEST CONTROL

Last year I expressed concern at the increasing number of complaints concerning rats and mice.

This, and the general work load on the pest control section was the subject of a special report recently submitted by me to Family Services Committee and Management Services.

Over the past six years complaints of rats have increased 134 %, those for mice by 96 % and the total premises found infested by 70 %, the rate of increase accelerating in each case.

Broadly this is a national trend due, in the case of mice, largely to survival of those most resistant to Warfarin anticoagulant rodenticide. Genetic change in rats, making them Warfarin resistant, has been reported in various parts of the country and may be becoming general also.

In these circumstances it becomes necessary to switch to other poisons or to traps, both of which involve more labour and more skill.

This is not just the problem of the Council or the Ministry of Agriculture, though both are much concerned.

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, places an obligation on occupiers to notify their local authority where rats and mice are in substantial numbers, empowering local authorities to require them to take action to keep their land free from rodents. Local authorities have taken on rodent control largely because they are able to do it more efficiently, often at no more cost than that of enforcing notices, but responsibility for keeping their premises free from infestation rests on the occupier.

Other functions of the pest control section are—

- (1) destruction of other pests, e.g. fleas, bugs, cockroaches, etc. This work has increased from 121 cases in 1964 to 161 in 1968 and 213 in 1969, when estates on the outskirts of the city were plagued with swarms of cluster flies;
- (2) wasps nests, destroyed at a charge of ten shillings each. The numbers fluctuate, good and bad years roughly alternating—121 destroyed in 1968 and 278 in 1969;
- (3) filthy and/or verminous persons cleansed. Eighteen people were treated for lice or scabies during the year;

- (4) cleaning out filthy premises, usually where the occupier has become infirm or eccentric—four cases in 1969;
- (5) disinfection—29 cases;
- (6) drain tests—54;
- (7) pigeon control. In the previous year some three hundred and fifty pigeons were caught laboriously a few at a time, making little or no impact on the problem.

In 1969, the Ministry of Agriculture licensed our use of a narcotic which enabled us to cull one flock heavily, making more impression than the trapping although many fewer pigeons were killed.

These creatures may look beautiful but they do appreciable damage and disfigure buildings, their droppings accumulating until they dry to dust blown around to be inhaled or settle on our food.

The number of infestations of pests, other than rodents, dealt with totalled 491.

Ants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Bees	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Beetles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Earwigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fleas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Flies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Insects	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Lice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Crickets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wasps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	278
Silverfish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
										<hr/>
										491
										<hr/>

# RODENT REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1969

	TYPE OF BUSINESS				
	Business	Dwelling Houses	L.A.	Others	Total
<b>No. of first complaints received:</b>					
Rats ... ..	1 Ag 117	449	12	63	1 Ag 641
Mice ... ..	97	351	9	3	460
Rats and Mice ... ..	4	4	1	Nil	9
Total ...	218	804	22	66	1110
<b>No. of premises found to be infested:</b>					
On notification by Occupier:					
Rats ... ..	1 Ag 80	271	6	31	1 Ag 388
Mice ... ..	89	324	—	3	425
Rats and Mice ... ..	4	4	1	Nil	9
By inspection:					
Rats ... ..	3	7	3	4	17
Mice ... ..	8	16	Nil	Nil	24
Rats and Mice ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total ...	1 Ag 184	622	19	38	1 Ag 863
<b>No. of properties treated by Corpora-</b>					
tion ... ..	1 Ag 180	618	19	38	1 Ag 855
<b>No. of properties treated by Occupier</b>					
	4	4	Nil	Nil	8
<b>No. of first inspections ... ..</b>					
	2 Ag 313	1021	81	97	2Ag 1512
<b>No. of re-inspections, visits for treat-</b>					
ment, etc. ... ..	7Ag 1097	1803	304	160	7Ag 3364
Total visits ...	2Ag 1410	2824	385	257	2Ag 4876
<b>No. of baits laid:</b>					
Prebait ... ..	DAT/MEAL				173
	BREAD/RUBK				69
	SAUSAGE/RUSK				578
Poison baits—Warfarin ... ..	—	—	—	—	7095
Arsenious Oxide ... ..	—	—	—	—	285
Zinc Phosphide ... ..	—	—	—	—	284
Others (specify) ... ..	DRAT				161
	ALPHA-CHDRALDBA				306
	CYMAG GAB				
	DDT. AND DUST		16½ lbs.		
<b>No. of “block” control schemes</b>					
carried out ... ..	—	—	—	—	3
<b>No. of serious infestations by M.M.</b>					
	1	—	—	—	1
<b>No. of major infestations by R.N. ...</b>					
	—	—	—	—	Nil

These figures are included in the number of infested premises above.

No. of re-inspections ... ..	5 Ag 306	8	192	15	5 Ag 521
No. of re-infestations ... ..	30	6	15	—	51
No. of test baitings ... ..	24	125	12	15	176

*Note:* Agriculture=Ag figures, although marked separately are included in the business figures.



## SECTION VII

### Public Conveniences:

A new convenience incorporating a 'bus shelter was completed on the front of the site of Midsummer Buildings Compulsory Purchase Order and progress was made toward construction of a convenience near the shops and lay-by in Bradford Road, Combe Down.

The sum of £10,000 per annum was allocated in the capital programme for building more conveniences and it is hoped to build one including provision for handicapped persons at Seven Dials in place of the old premises in Sawclose and a convenience in West Twerton village in this financial year.

The conveniences at Odd Down and Cleveland Bridge were renovated, providing washing facilities with warm water, and a number of others repaired and redecorated. Making good all the fair and unfair wear and tear at the 32 conveniences in the city is, however, an endless and thankless job. The more facilities provided, the more there is to maintain. Premises seldom remain long without malicious damage.

A particular problem was encountered at Terrace Walk convenience, where ground water has penetrated round the pavement lights. First efforts to remedy this proved unsuccessful.

### Water Consumption:

Total quantity used—1968 - 3,098,000 gallons  
1969 - 3,351,000 gallons

### Baths, Washes and use of Cloakrooms (Terrace Walk):

				<i>Men</i>		<i>Women</i>	
				1968	1969	1968	1969
Baths	...	...	...	4,004	5,207	1,343	1,196
Washes	...	...	...	9,520	9,277	1,090	1,169
Cloakrooms	...	...	...	1,548	1,798	625	616

## SECTION VIII

### NOTICES SERVED

#### Section I - Housing:

Housing Act, 1957—Section	9	(Repairs ... ..)	—
„	16	(Demolition or Closure)	44
„	17	(Closing or Demolition Order)	64
„	18	(Closure of part of building)	28
„	22	(Notice to occupier to quit)	2
„	27	(Order determining Closing Order in respect of part of Building)	3
„	28	(Substitution of Demolition Order for Closing Order)	12
„	170	(Ownership, etc.)	49
Housing Act, 1961—Section	15	(Repairs and improvements—Houses in Multiple Occupation)	—
Housing Act, 1969		(Qualification Certificates)	4

## Section II - Sanitation:

		<i>Informal</i>	<i>Formal</i>
Public Health Act, 1936—Section	93 (Nuisances, etc.)	79	8
	39	—	2
	45	—	1
	277	—	7
	287	—	—
Public Health Act, 1961—	17	—	3
	34	—	—
	18	—	—

### PROSECUTIONS 1968

Only three prosecutions were considered necessary:

1. Sale of a one pint bottle of milk containing cigarette wrapping in contravention of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955—fine £25.
  2. Sale of a sponge cake containing rat droppings (Section 2 Food and Drugs Act 1955)—fine £20.
  3. Smoking while handling food at a market stall, contrary to Regulation 8 (c) of the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966—fine £10.
- A further case concerning the sale of mouldy cake was pending at the end of the year.

### NEW LEGISLATION

The Housing Act 1969 increased the grants for improvement of houses and the compensation for owner occupied and well maintained unfit houses. It laid down procedure and provided for contributions toward local authority expenditure on general improvement areas. The Act also contains important procedure for conversion of controlled to regulated tenancies where the dwellings are improved, fit and in good repair, and improved control over houses in multiple occupation. It gives the local authority power to require houses to be kept in good repair and places a responsibility on them to review housing conditions in their area.

The Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations 1969, controlled the disposal of unfit meat at slaughterhouses and meat from knackers' yards.

The Soft Drinks (Amendment) Regulations 1969, deleted cyclamic acid from the list of permitted artificial sweeteners and amended the requirements as to other sweeteners in soft drinks.

The Artificial Sweeteners in Food Regulations 1969, excluded cyclamic acid, calcium cyclamate and sodium cyclamate from the list of permitted artificial sweeteners and ingredients in such tablets.

### HEALTH EDUCATION, PUBLIC RELATIONS AND RESEARCH

My annual letter to food traders contained an offer for public health inspectors to give talks to employees on food hygiene. A few more enterprising and conscientious firms availed themselves of this invitation.

Talks were also given on various subjects to schools and other organisations.

I also took part in open meetings at Widcombe, Larkhall, Oldfield Park and Weston, arranged to give the public an opportunity to hear and discuss proposals affecting their neighbourhood.

My own education was furthered by a Civil Defence course for public health inspectors at Easingwold and two weeks of annual leave spent in Holland and Denmark.

The first was a return visit to Mr. Vermeulen, a veterinary public health officer with the Dutch Government, who arranged visits for me to an abattoir and a dairy.

The second was an intensive tour of the Danish food industry with other members of the General Council of the Association of Public Health Inspectors.

